

2017

Healthcare Delivery Sites in Rural Missouri

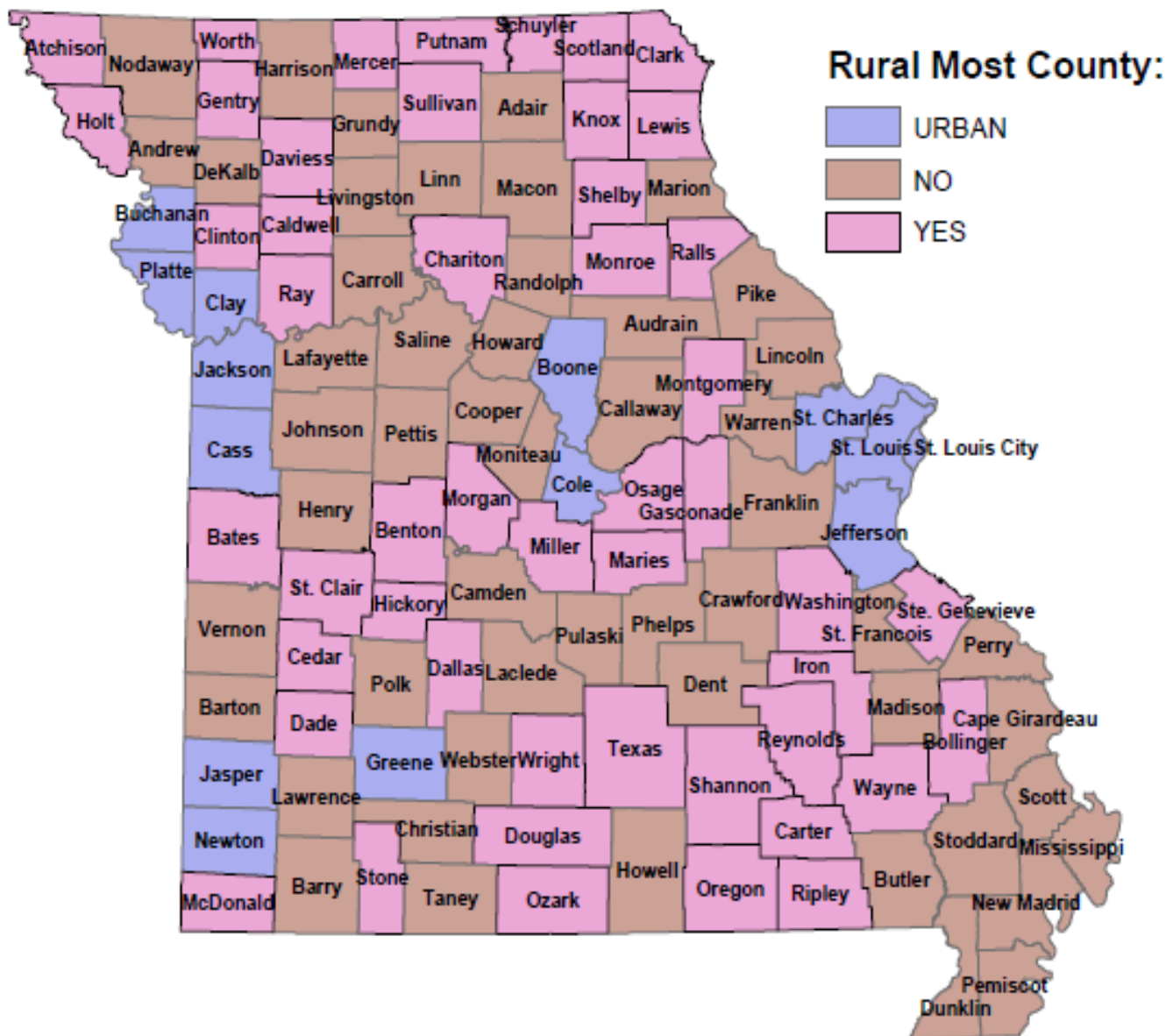
The Office of Primary Care and Rural Health

WHAT DEFINES RURAL?

There are many different definitions for what defines rural and urban populations. For the purpose of this report, rural is defined as any county that does not have a population density over 150 persons per square mile.¹ All counties in the map below that are green or purple are considered rural.

Some maps will narrow the rural population down further by selecting counties that are classified as 75% or more rural. This measure is determined simply by the amount of the population per county that lives in rural areas. There are 49 counties in Missouri that would be classified as 75% or more rural. In the map below, the pink counties are considered the rural most counties in Missouri; 75% or more rural.

Rural v. Urban Missouri, 2017



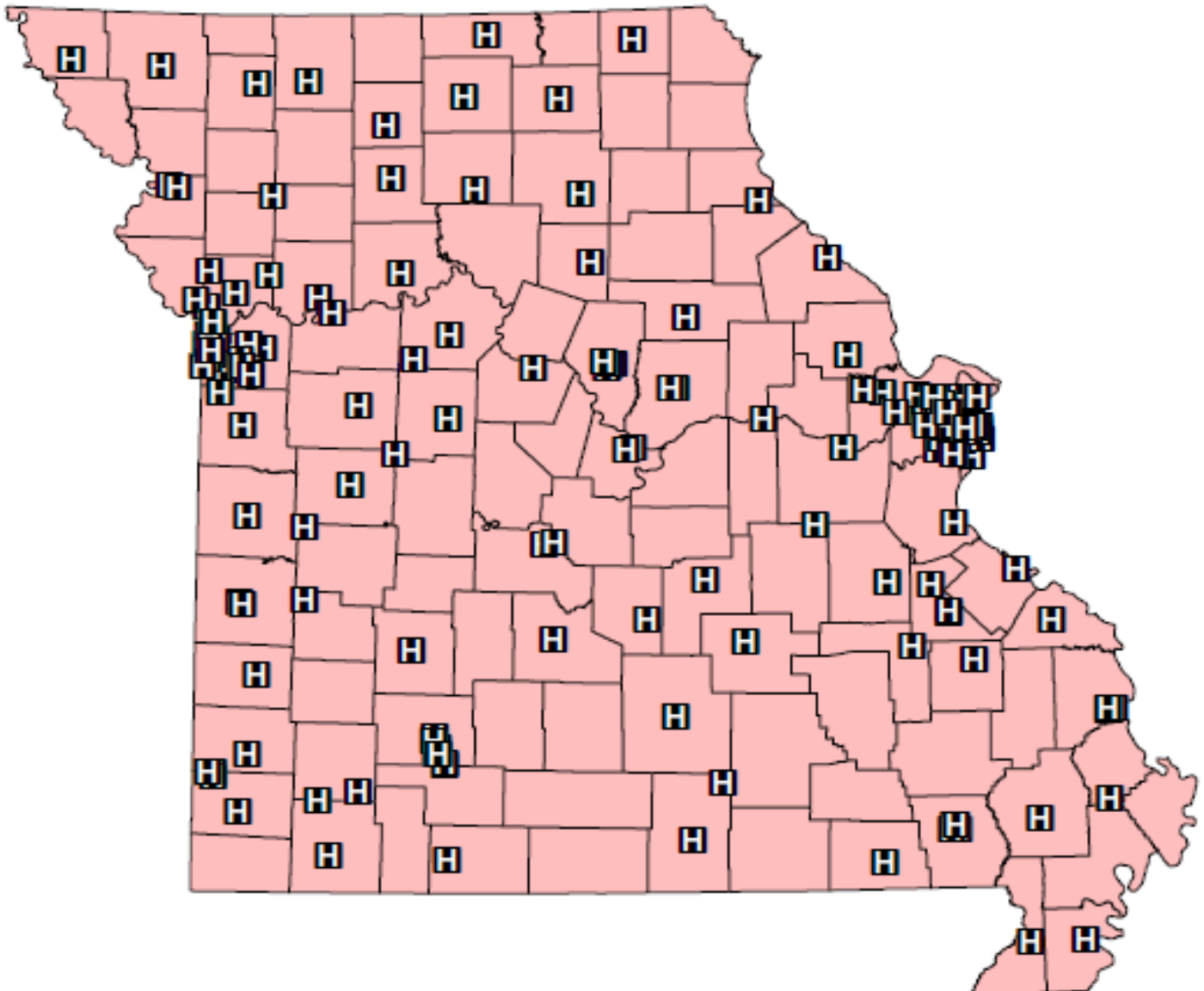
HOSPITALS:

Missouri has 167 hospitals. However, 94 of those hospitals are located in urban counties, accounting for 56% of all hospitals in Missouri.

Of the 73 hospitals located in rural areas, 5 are Trauma Level III hospitals, and 1 is a Trauma Level II. Of the 94 urban hospitals, 12 are Trauma Level I hospitals, 9 are Trauma Level II hospitals, and 5 are Trauma Level III hospitals. The table below shows the percentage of Trauma Hospitals in Missouri by the geographic designation of the counties.

Trauma Level:	Rural:	Urban:
I	0%	100%
II	10%	90%
III	50%	50%

Hospitals in Missouri, 2017



CRITICAL ACCESS HOSPITALS:

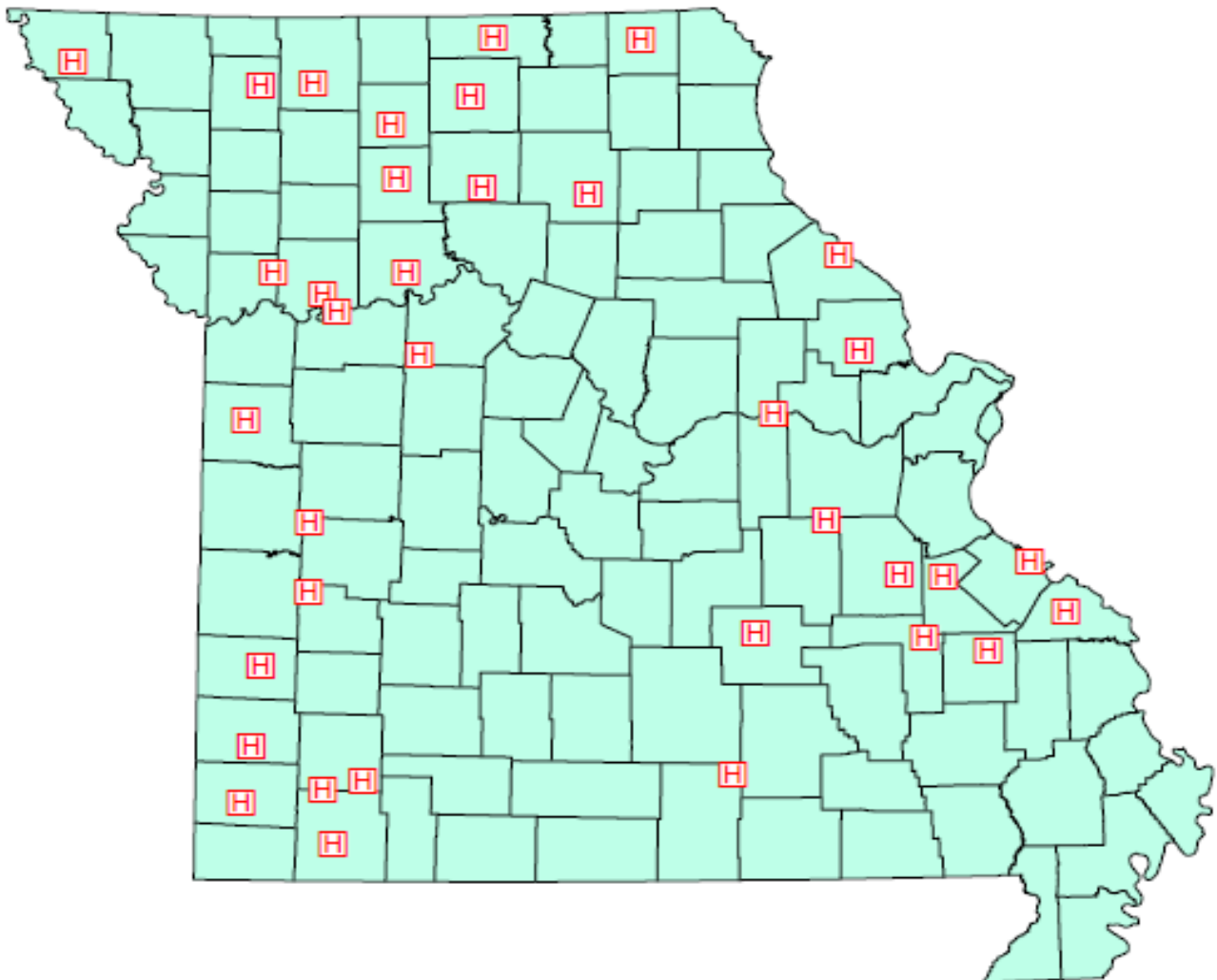
One particular type of hospital that almost exclusively caters to rural populations are Critical Access Hospitals. Critical Access Hospitals (CAHs) are hospitals in rural settings that receive a cost based Medicare reimbursement in order to reduce financial vulnerability and increase access to healthcare.³ To be designated a CAH, a hospital must meet the following eligibility requirements:⁴

- No more than 25 acute inpatient care beds
- Must be located 35 miles or more from another hospital
- Average length of stay must be 96 hours or less for acute care patients annually
- Must provide 24/7 emergency care services

In Missouri, there are 36 Critical Access Hospitals. The hospitals are located within 35 counties; 4 urban, and 31 rural. Only 22% of all Missouri hospitals are categorized as Critical Access Hospitals.

Type of County:	Number of Hospitals
Rural	32
Urban	4

Critical Access Hospitals in Missouri, 2017

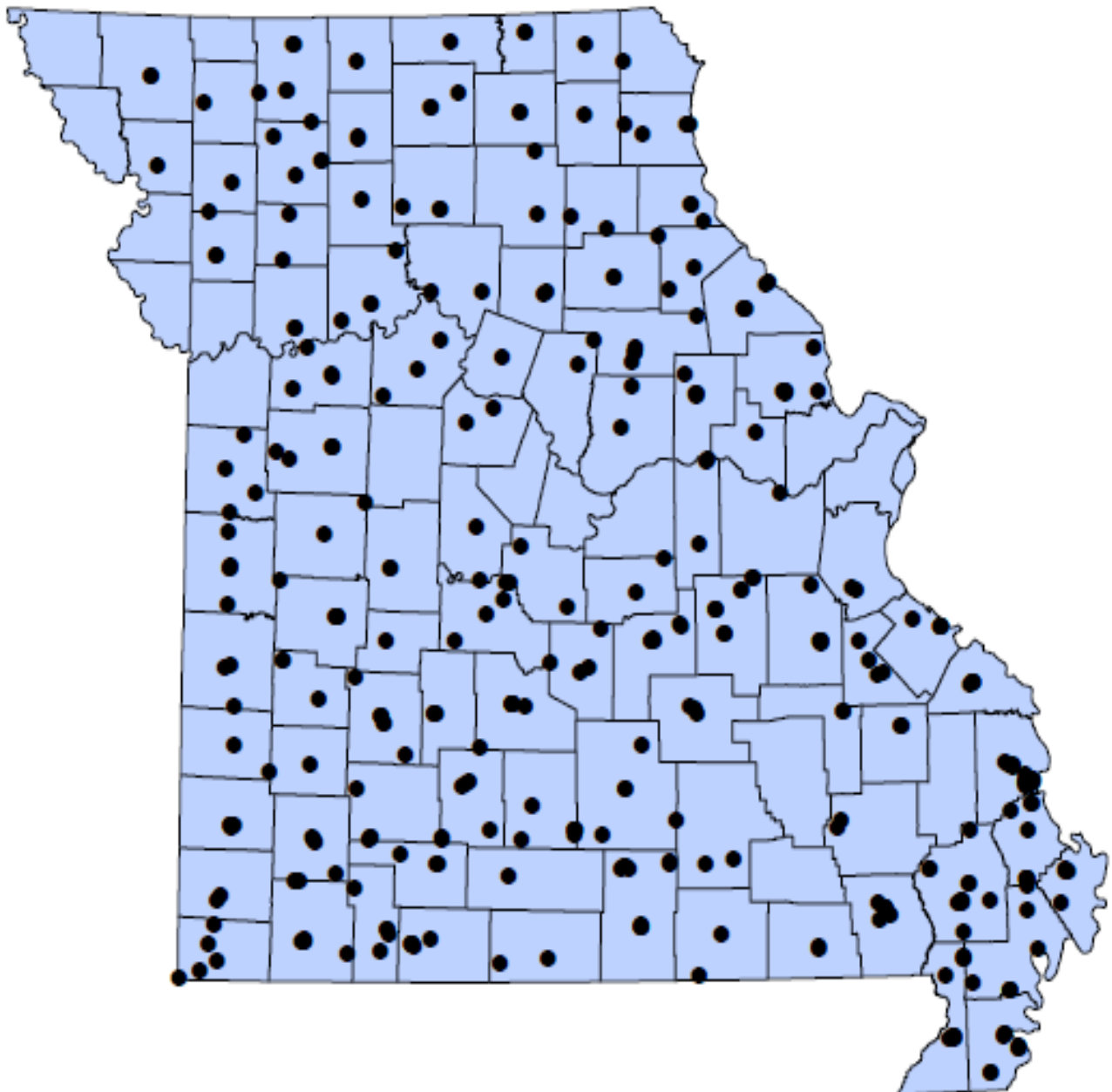


RURAL HEALTH CLINICS:

To qualify as a Rural Health Clinics, the clinic must be : located in a non-urbanized area and in a federally designated or certified shortage area. ¹⁵ RHCs cannot be a Federally Qualified Health Center. ¹⁵

There are 365 Rural Health Clinics (RHCs) located in Missouri. Of the 101 rural counties in Missouri, 9 do not have a Rural Health Clinic: Atchison, Bollinger, Carter, Holt, Moniteau, Osage, Pettis, Reynolds, and Worth. Approximately 9% of rural Missouri does not have a Rural Health Clinic accessible within the county. This does not necessarily mean that there are no clinics located in those counties, it simply means there are no Rural Health Clinics in those counties.

Rural Health Clinics (RHCs) in Missouri, 2017

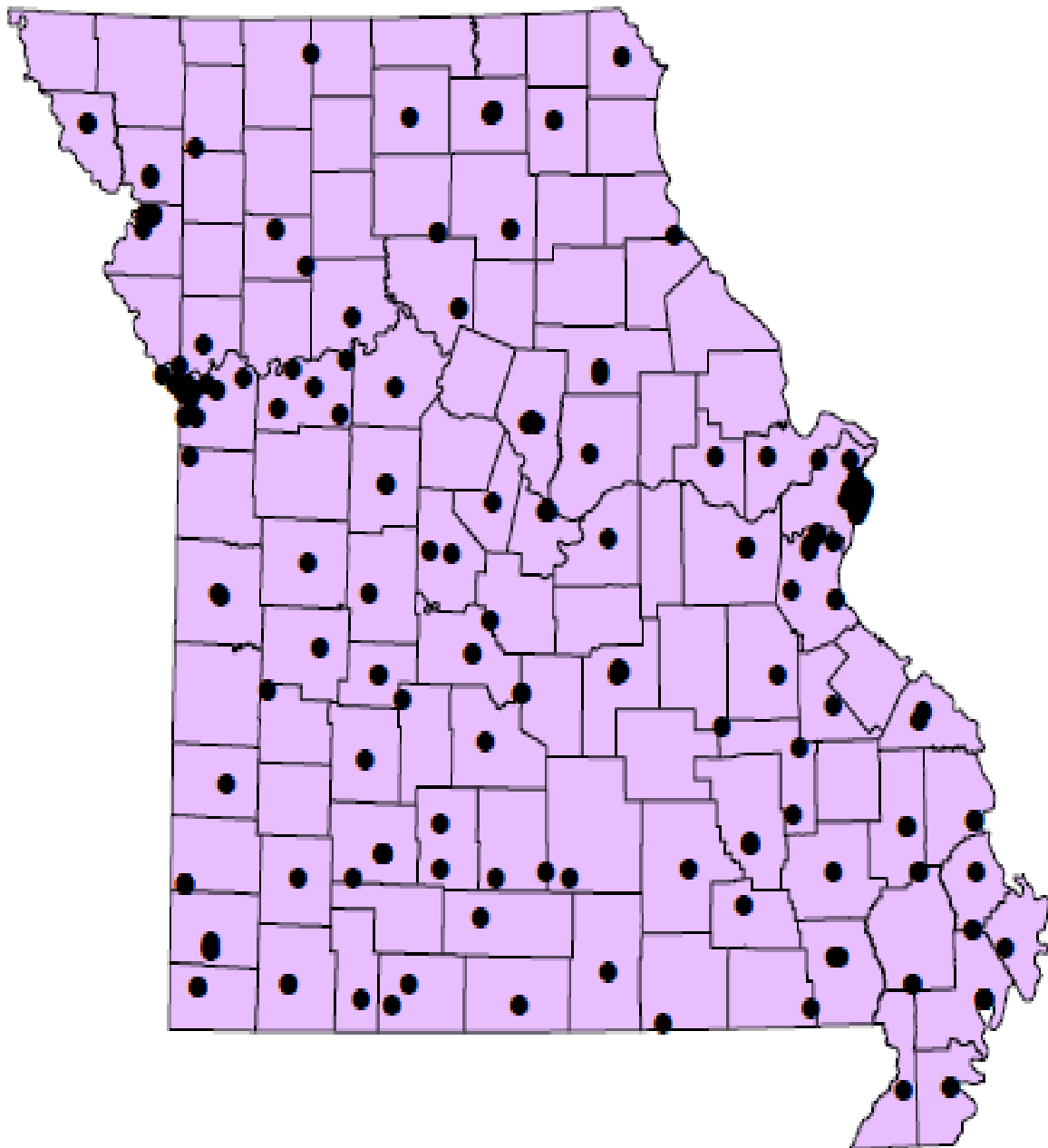


FEDERALLY QUALIFIED HEALTH CENTERS:

A Federally Qualified Health Center, also called a Community Health Center (CHCs), are care centers that are community-based and patient-driven. ¹⁶ FQHCs are designed to help people who have limited access to care.¹⁶ Payment at these facilities is based on a persons income and ability to pay.¹⁶ Lack of insurance and income are not a barrier in receiving health or dental care from a FQHC.¹⁶

There are approximately 193 FQHCs located in Missouri. There are 27 counties that do not have a FQHC located within them. All 27 counties are classified as rural. Approximately 27% of the rural Missouri counties do not have a FQHC located within them.

Federally Qualified Health Centers (FQHCs), 2017





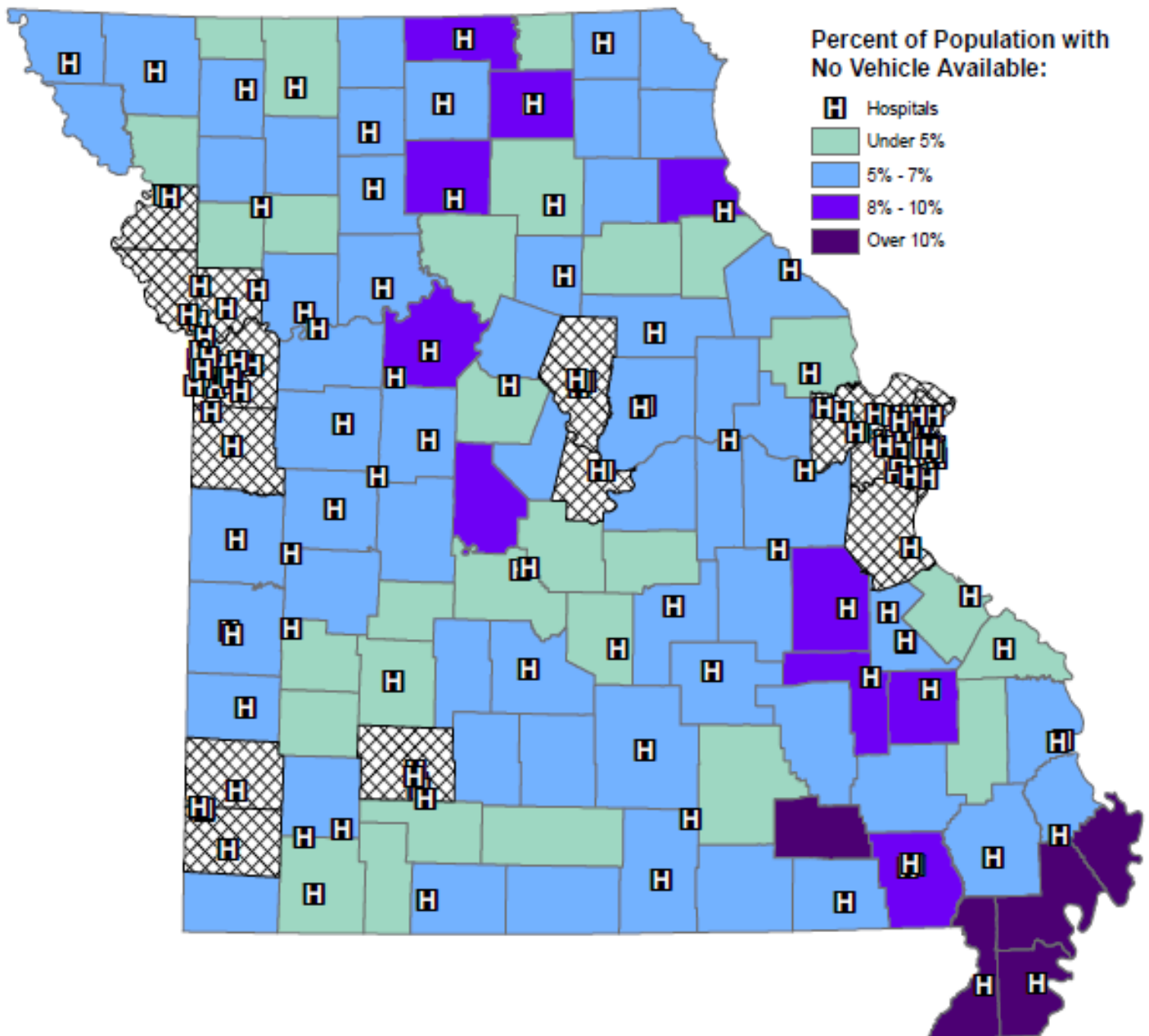
TRANSPORTATION

Many people in rural counties do not have access to vehicle. Lack of transportation makes receiving adequate medical care difficult. People who live in rural counties are more likely to have to travel long distances to receive medical care, in particular specialty services.² In rural Missouri, the average percent of the population that do not have access to a vehicle is 6.3%. This leaves an estimated 140,300 people in rural Missouri without access to a vehicle. When put into perspective, the population of rural Missourians that do not have access to a vehicle is roughly half of the total population in St. Louis City.

HOSPITALS:

Only 73 (43.7%) hospitals in Missouri are located in rural counties. Of the 73 hospitals in rural counties, 14 (19%) are located in counties where less than 5% of the population does not have a car; 44 (60%) are located in counties where 5%-7% of the population does not have a car; 13 (18%) are in counties where 8%-10% of the population does not have a car; and 2 (3%) are in counties where over 10% of the population does not have a car.

Hospitals and Transportation, 2017



County:	Nearest Hospital (county):	Distance:
Andrew	Buchanan	14.0 miles
Benton	St. Clair	51.5 miles
Bollinger	Cape Girardeau	41.7 miles
Caldwell	Clinton	18.8 miles
Carter	Howell, Ripley, Butler	51.5 miles
Chariton	Linn	20.7 miles
Christian	Greene	17.5 miles
Clark	Scotland	26.4 miles
Dade	Barton	20.1 miles
Dallas	Laclede	29.0 miles
Daviess	Harrison	20.2 miles
DeKalb	Buchanan	26.3 miles
Douglas	Texas	49.9 miles
Hickory	Cedar	46.1 miles
Holt	Atchison	26.2 miles
Howard	Cooper	23.4 miles
Knox	Scotland	27.1 miles
Lewis	Marion	34.8 miles
Maries	Phelps	23.9 miles
McDonald	Barry	36.2 miles
Mercer	Harrison	33.5 miles
Miller	Camden	24.0 miles
Mississippi	Scott	21.2 miles
Moniteau	Cole	24.1 miles
Monroe	Macon	33.6 miles
Montgomery	Gasconade	20.8 miles
Morgan	Camden	37.5 miles
New Madrid	Pemiscot	31.8 miles
Oregon	Howell	29.0 miles
Osage	Cole	24.9 miles
Ozark	Howell	35.9 miles
Pulaski	Phelps	31.7 miles
Ralls	Marion	19.8 miles
Reynolds	Iron	31.6 miles
Schuyler	Scotland	20.3 miles
Shannon	Texas	37.7 miles
Shelby	Macon	27.8 miles
Stone	Taney	22.4 miles
Warren	Franklin	17.9 miles
Wayne	Butler	27.4 miles
Webster	Laclede	30.3 miles
Worth	Gentry	19.4 miles
Wright	Laclede	27.8 miles

Average distance= 29.4 miles

There are 42 counties in Missouri that do not have a general access hospital. For some counties, access to neighboring county hospitals is easier than others. However, the average driving time is around 30-45 minutes. Of the 42 counties with no hospitals, 16 counties have populations with less than 5% without vehicles, 21 have 5%-7% of their populations without vehicles, 2 have 8%-10% of their populations without vehicles, and 3 have over 10% of their populations without vehicles. Approximately 36.5% of counties have no hospital access. Approximately 650,991 people live in a county with no hospital, or 11% of Missouri's population total.



Percent without a car:	Number of Hospitals:	Number of Counties:
Less than 5%	14	28
5%-7%	43	57
8%-10%	14	11
Over 10%	2	5
TOTAL:	73	101

Figure 4: Counties with 10% or more of the population with no access to a vehicle

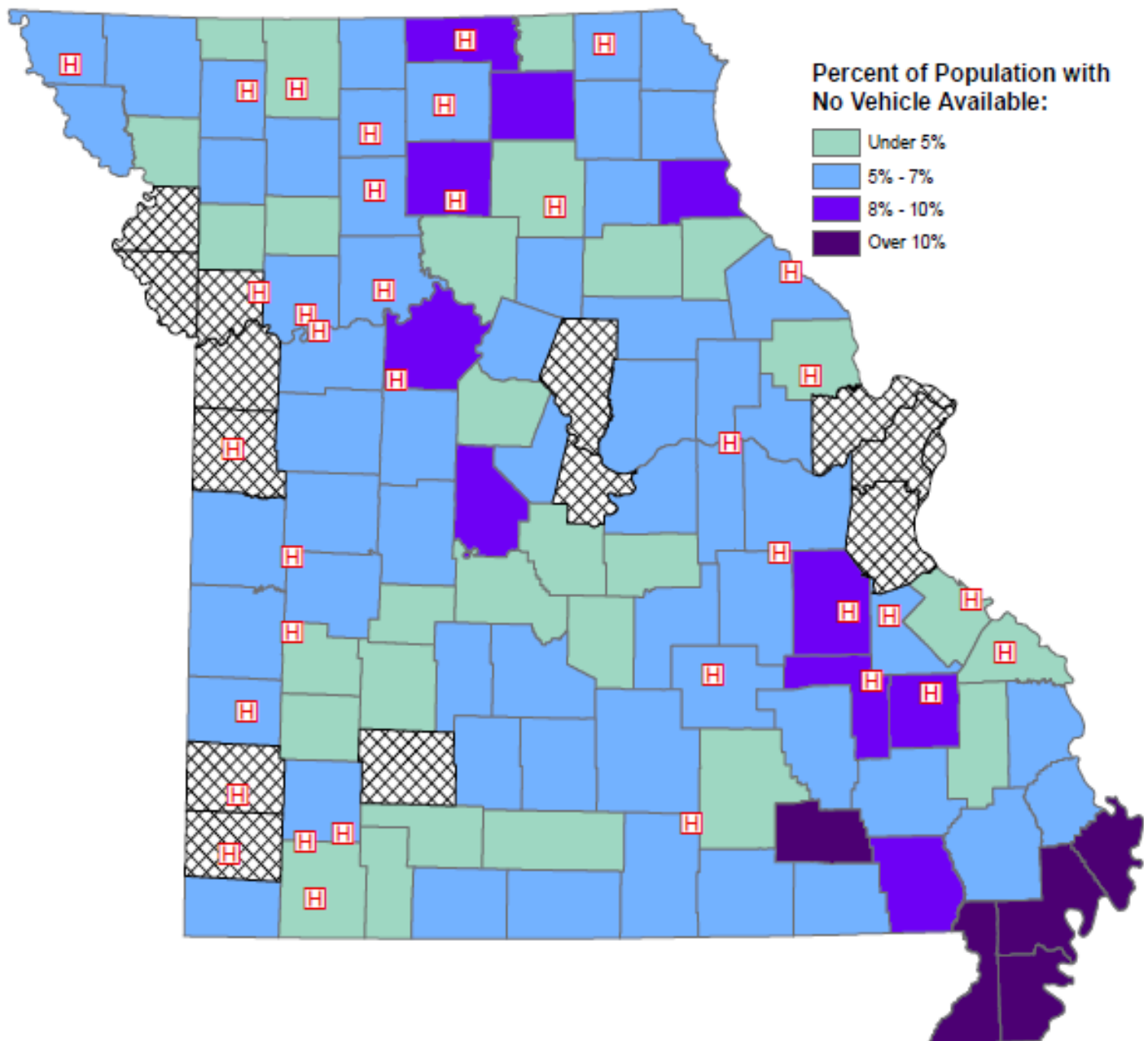
County:	No Vehicle:	Hospital:
Pemiscot	12.8%	Yes
Mississippi	11.7%	No
Carter	11.7%	No
New Madrid	10.5%	No
Dunklin	10.2%	Yes

CRITICAL ACCESS HOSPITALS:

The goal of Critical Access Hospitals is to provide healthcare to underserved rural populations. However, in the counties where over 10% of the population has no access to a vehicle, there are no critical access hospitals.

Of the 36 Critical Access Hospitals, 32 are located in rural counties. Of those 32, 12 are located in 75% or more rural counties. Ultimately, only 33% of Critical Access Hospitals are located in rural most Missouri.

CAHs and Transportation, 2017



Vehicle Availability in the 100% Rural Counties

County:	Population:	Zero Vehicles:	CAH:
Atchison:	5,382	6%	Yes
Bollinger	12,394	4%	No
Caldwell	9,034	4%	No
Carter	6,258	12%	No
Chariton	7,694	4%	No
Clark	6,917	5%	No
Dade	7,628	4%	No
Daviess	8,297	7%	No
Gentry	6,826	5%	Yes
Hickory	9,219	5%	No
Holt	4,516	7%	No
Knox	4,000	6%	No
Lewis	10,138	6%	No
Maries	9,013	4%	No
McDonald	22,800	7%	No
Mercer	3,719	6%	No
Monroe	8,707	5%	No
Morgan	20,240	8%	No
Osage	13,703	5%	No
Ozark	9,492	7%	No
Putnam	4,829	10%	Yes
Reynolds	6,565	6%	No
Ripley	13,969	6%	No
Schuyler	4,370	5%	No
Scotland	4,863	7%	Yes
Shannon	8,329	4%	No
Shelby	6,108	5%	No
St. Clair	9,457	8%	Yes
Sullivan	6,411	7%	Yes
Wayne	13,452	7%	No
Worth	2,073	3%	No

Many of the Critical Access Hospitals in Missouri lie outside of the 100% rural counties. The table to the left shows the population of the most rural Missouri counties, and the percentage of people with no vehicles available, and whether or not a Critical Access Hospital is located within the county. Carter county has the highest percentage of residents who have no available vehicle.

33% of Critical Access Hospitals are located in the 75% or more rural counties, and of those counties only one hospital is located where 10% or more of the population does not have access to a vehicle: Iron (11%). 28% of Critical Access Hospitals in rural most Missouri are located in area where vehicle availability ranges between 5% and 9%. Only Ste. Genevieve has a critical access hospital, and a vehicle availability rate of under 5% (4%) of the population not having a vehicle available.

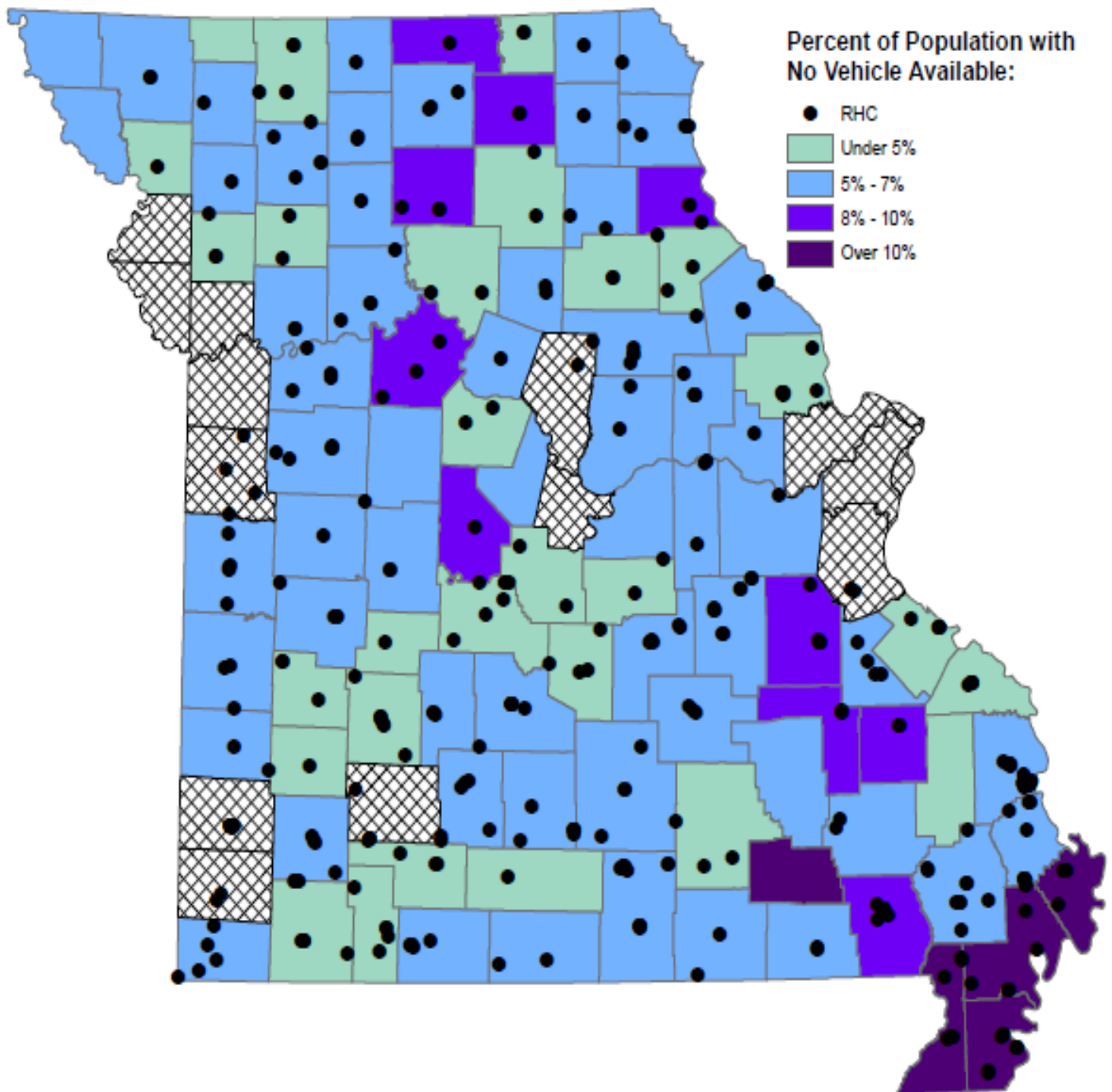
Carter county is a particular concern. Approximately 751 people in the county are limited to areas within walking distance of their dwelling. Carter county does not have either a Critical Access Hospital, or a regular hospital. The closest Critical Access Hospitals to Carter county are Mercy St. Francis Hospital in Howell County and Madison Medical Center in Madison County. Mercy St. Francis hospital is 51.7 miles from Carter county and is an approximate fifty seven minute drive time. Madison Medical Center is north of Carter county and is 87.3 miles on the fastest route, resulting in a one hour and forty three minute drive time.

Of all the rural most counties, only 33% have Critical Access Hospital, and the average percentage of the population in those counties with no available vehicles is 6%. Ultimately, 13,443 people in rural most Missouri have no vehicles available, and only 3,638 of those people have a Critical Access Hospital located in their county. While Critical Access Hospitals are effective in the areas they are located, there needs to be greater access to healthcare in the most rural of counties where transportation is limited.

RURAL HEALTH CLINICS:

Of the 101 rural counties in Missouri, 92 have at least one Rural Health Clinic. However, nine counties do not have a Rural Health Clinic, and 7 of those do not have a hospital. Approximately 9% of rural Missouri have no accessible Rural Health Clinic, and 7% of rural Missouri have both no accessible Rural Health Clinic, or an accessible county hospital.

RHCs and Transportation, 2017

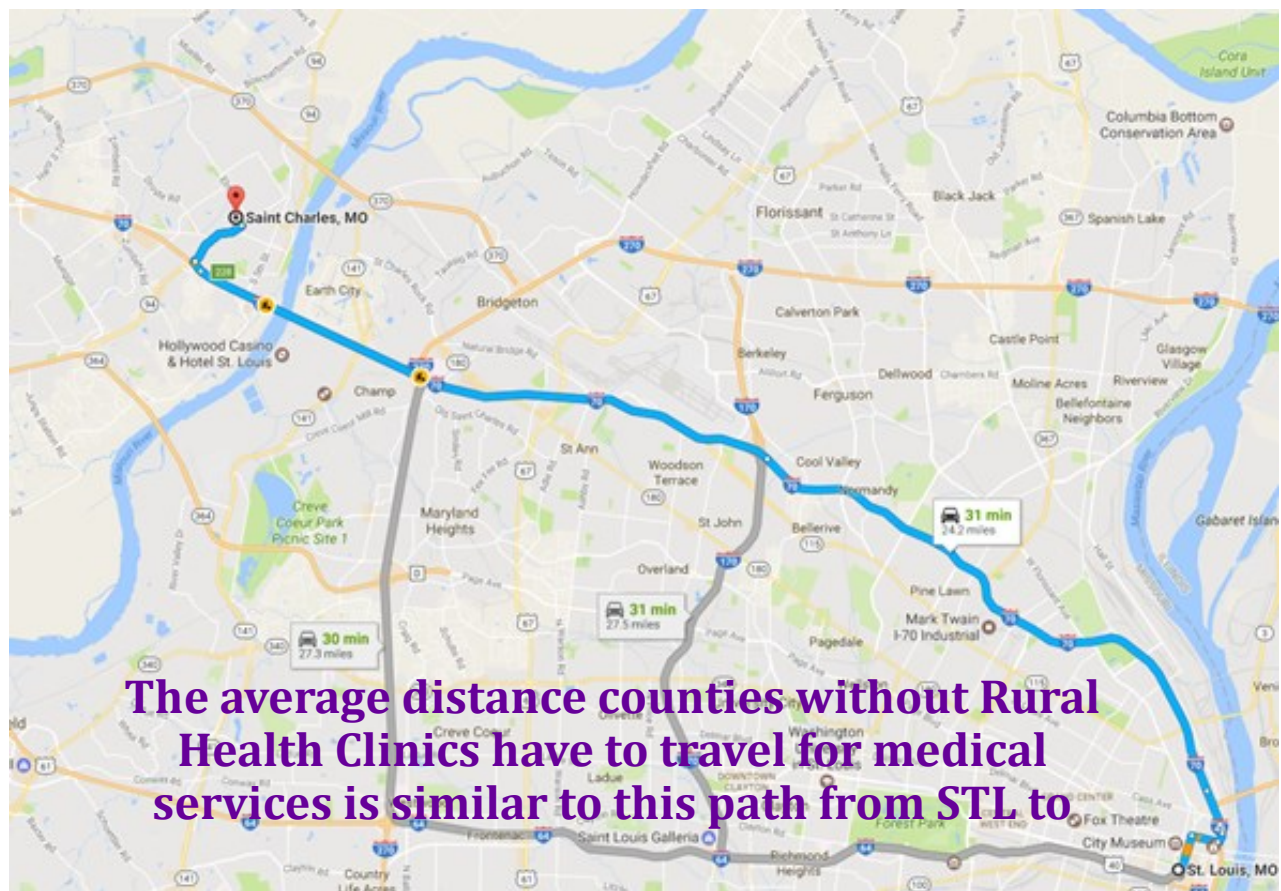


County:	Nearest Clinic (county):	Distance:	Hospital in County:	Percent of Population with no Vehicle:
Atchison	Nodaway	39.5 miles	Yes	5.9%
Bollinger	Stoddard	18.6 miles	No	4.8%
Carter	Wayne	40.8 miles	No	11.7%
Holt	Andrew	22.6 miles	No	7.4%
Moniteau	Miller	18.4 miles	No	6.6%
Osage	Maries	18.7 miles	No	5.2%
Pettis	Henry	21.5 miles	Yes	7.7%
Reynolds	Wayne	14.2 miles	No	6.4%
Worth	Harrison	22.9 miles	No	3.3%

The average distance for counties without an RHC is 24.1 miles. This would be the same distance you would travel from St. Louis City to the center of St. Charles, Missouri. That drive, with no heavy traffic, is 30 minutes. For a person requiring immediate medical attention, and having no access to a vehicle, that drive would be all but impossible. If the persons only mode of transportation was walking, the person would reach a hospital in approximately 9 hours and 10 minutes.

Carter county is yet again placed at a medical disadvantage. With the closest Rural Health Clinic over 40 miles away, and approximately 12% of the county having no vehicle access, Carter county has one of the worst overall health rankings in the state of Missouri.⁶

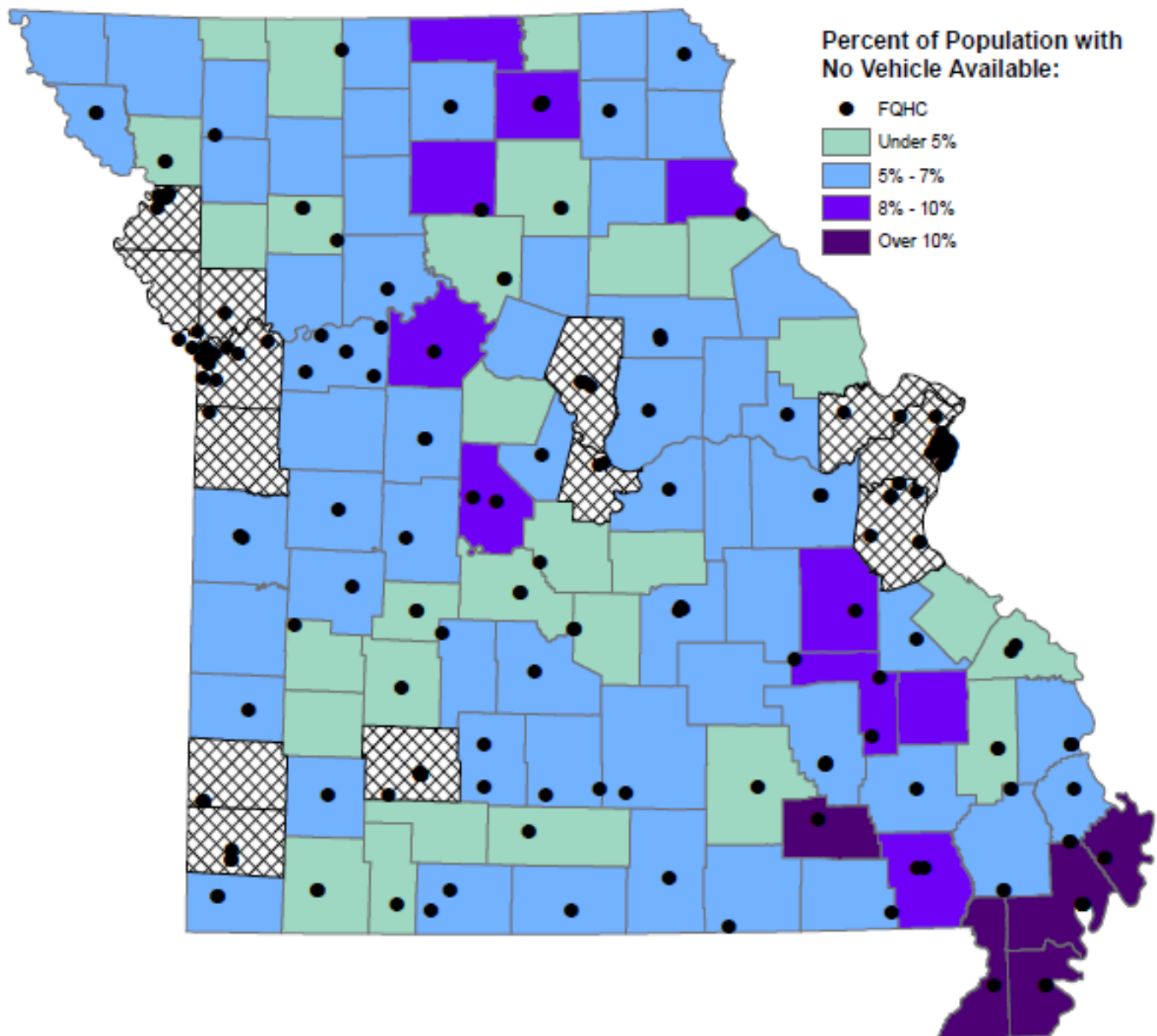
Average Distance= 24.1 miles



FEDERALLY QUALIFIED HEALTH CENTERS:

There are 72 FQHCs in counties classified as urban areas. Approximately 37% of FQHCs are in counties with greater access to transportation and transportation services. Of the 122 FQHCs in rural counties, 11 FQHCs (6%) are located in the 5 counties where over 10% of the population has no vehicle available. 18 FQHCs (9%) are located in the 10 counties where 8%- 10% of the population has no vehicle available. 64 FQHCs (33%) are located in the 58 counties where 5% - 7% of the population has no vehicle available. 28 FQHCs (15%) are located in the 28 counties where less than 5% of the population has no vehicle available.

FQHCs and Transportation, 2017

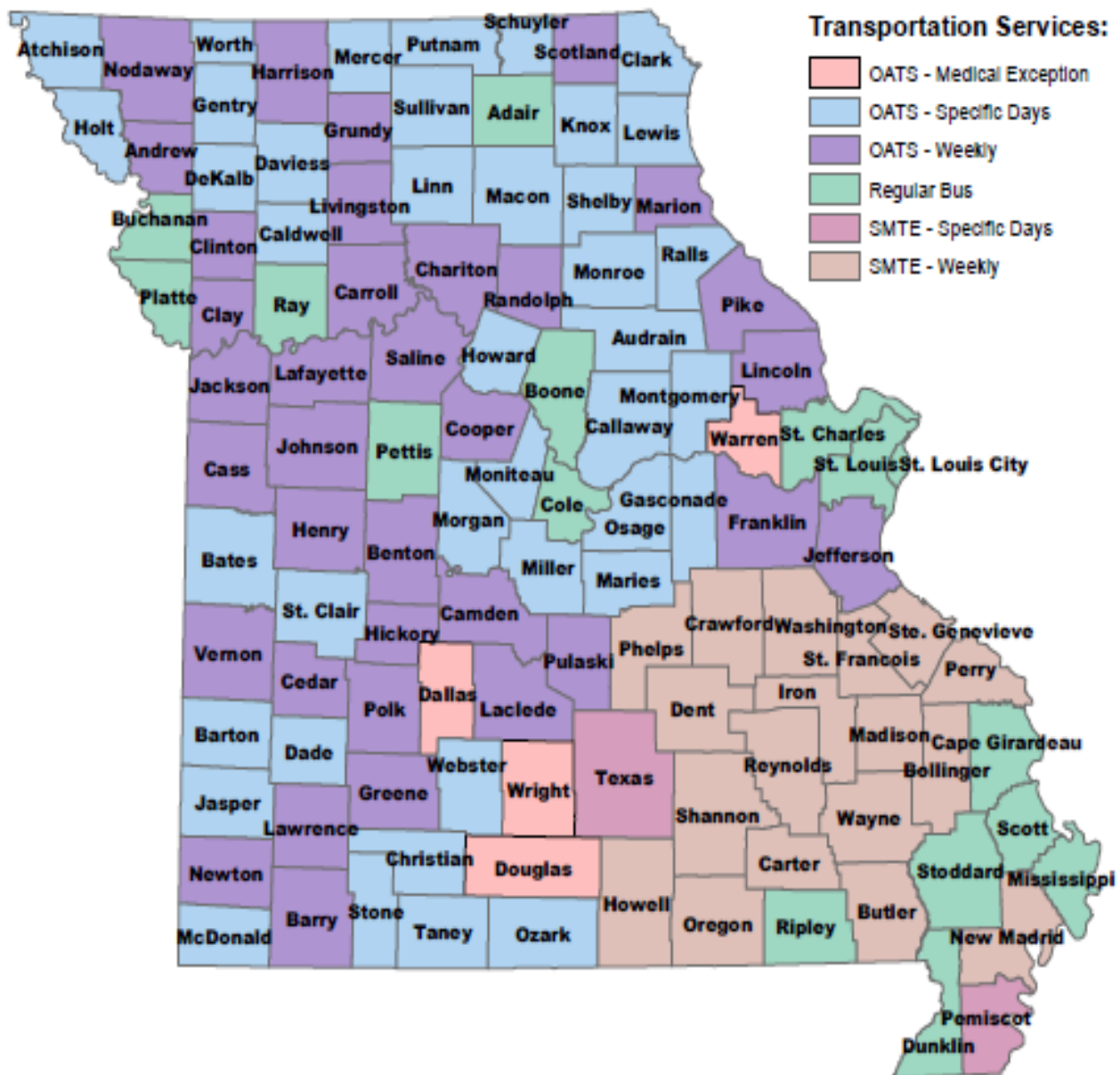


TRANSPORTATION SERVICES AVAILABLE:

Missouri has two main providers for rural transportation: OATS, and Southeast Missouri Transportation Service, Inc. Combined, both providers cover a majority of the counties in rural Missouri. Franklin uses OATS, but also provides their own county service. Cape Girardeau, Dunklin, Mississippi, Scott, Stoddard, Ray, and Ripley provide their own services.

Every county's bus service is different. Some counties have set weekly schedules (ex. Bus goes to X city every Tuesday) while others have specific days (ex. Bus will go to X city every 3rd Tuesday, or on X day). A few counties have limited services, but will provide Monday–Friday transportation services for medical needs. Many of the larger urban counties, or counties with cities that also contain universities, have a regular bus schedule that runs multiple times a day to various locations.

Transportation Services Available by County, 2017





AGE

The average Missourian is 38.1 years old.⁵ The average age in the United States is 37.4 years old.⁵ However, the age groups most likely to frequently need medical assistance are children (18 years and under) and seniors (65 years and older). Why is age an issue? Age is a major concern for rural hospitals both financially and procedurally. Older populations in rural counties often tend to be in poor and lack insurance, making government programs a necessity to operate a rural hospital or clinic. In fact, around 60% of rural hospitals rely solely on Medicare and Medicaid for their gross revenues. This makes these hospitals particularly vulnerable to policy changes.

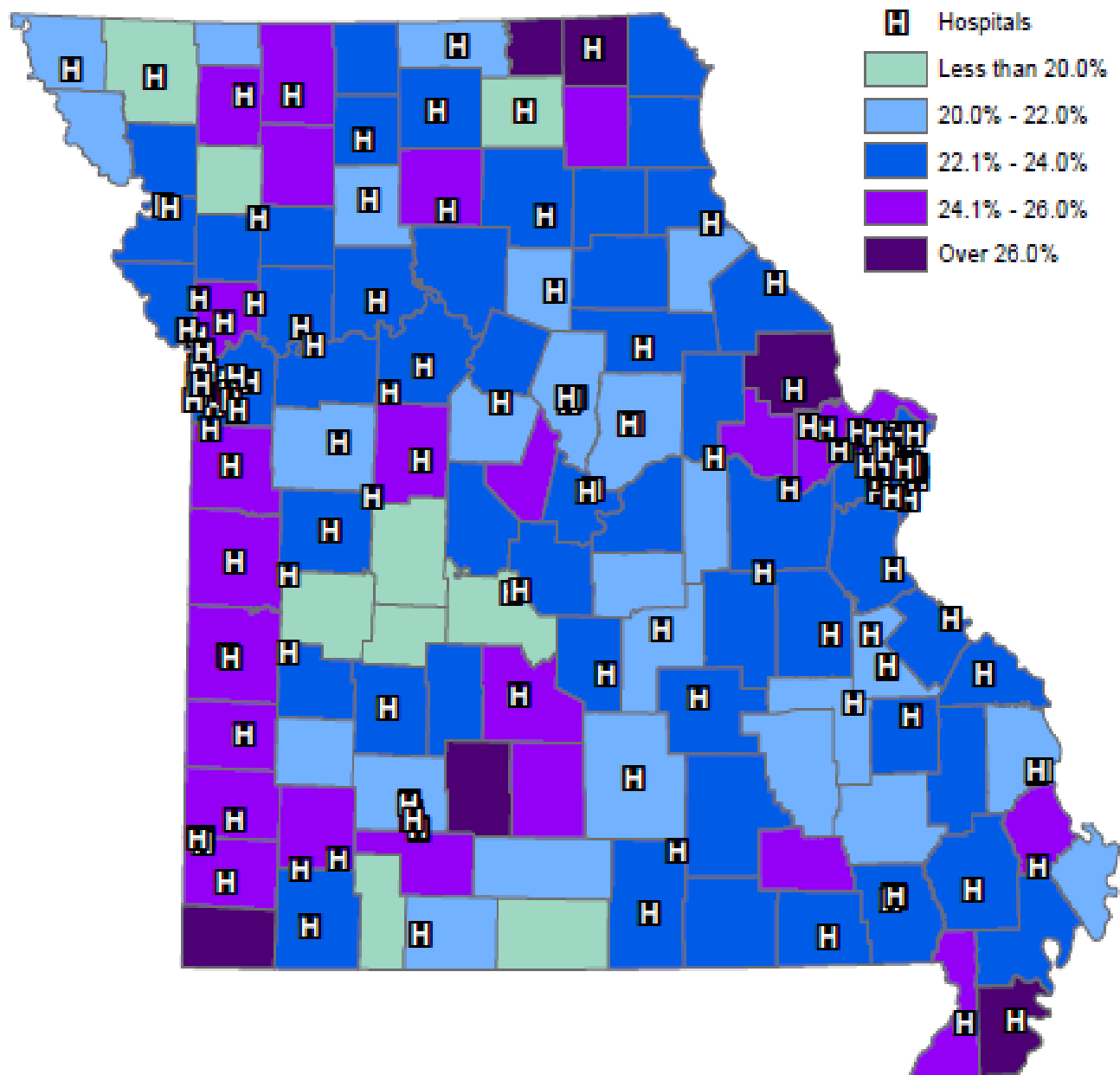
Chronic diseases are 1.4x more prevalent in rural settings than urban ones.¹¹ Most rural settings see higher rates of hypertension, cancer, and bronchitis. ¹¹ With higher percentages of the population in rural areas being comprised of elderly individuals ages 65 and older, there are a number of barriers that healthcare officials face. Aging populations will often forgo medical care if the hospitals are too far away and if they do not have reliable access to transportation. In doing so, these once mild, and preventable problems can become expensive interventions when care is finally received. Many times, hospitals have to absorb the costs of treating these patients since the patients lack the money and insurance to pay for the services.¹²

The other major concern with age is the economic impacts on the hospitals and clinics. Despite catering to small communities that tend to have higher percentages of aging individuals, rural hospitals still need to maintain a broad range of services for every age group. However, when there are fewer numbers of patients, there are fewer ways to spread hospital expenses making the cost per cases higher. Also, since there is limited predictability with patients, and the added staff flexibility given to Critical Access Hospitals (Critical Access Hospitals can actually shut down if there are no patients, meaning they do not need a nurse on site 24/7), financial planning is often difficult.¹³ In fact, it is estimated that 41% of active Critical Access Hospitals are losing money because they are spending more in staying operational than they making with incoming patient revenue.¹⁴

HOSPITALS:

Of the 73 hospitals located in rural Missouri, 5 hospitals (1 psychiatric and 4 general hospitals) are located in counties with less than 20% children in the population; 19 hospitals (2 psychiatric, and 17 general hospitals) are located in counties with 20%-22% of children in the population; 34 hospitals (2 VA, 1 psychiatric, and 31 general hospitals) are located in counties with 22.1% -24% of children in the population; 12 hospitals (1 psychiatric, and 11 general hospitals) are located in counties with 24.1%-26% of children in the population; and 3 hospitals (3 general hospitals) are located in counties with over 26% of children in the population. Of the six counties with the highest percentages of children (Lincoln [26.1%], McDonald [26.1], Schuyler [26.3%], Pemiscot [26.7%], Webster [27.1%], and Scotland [28.4%]) only 3 have hospitals.

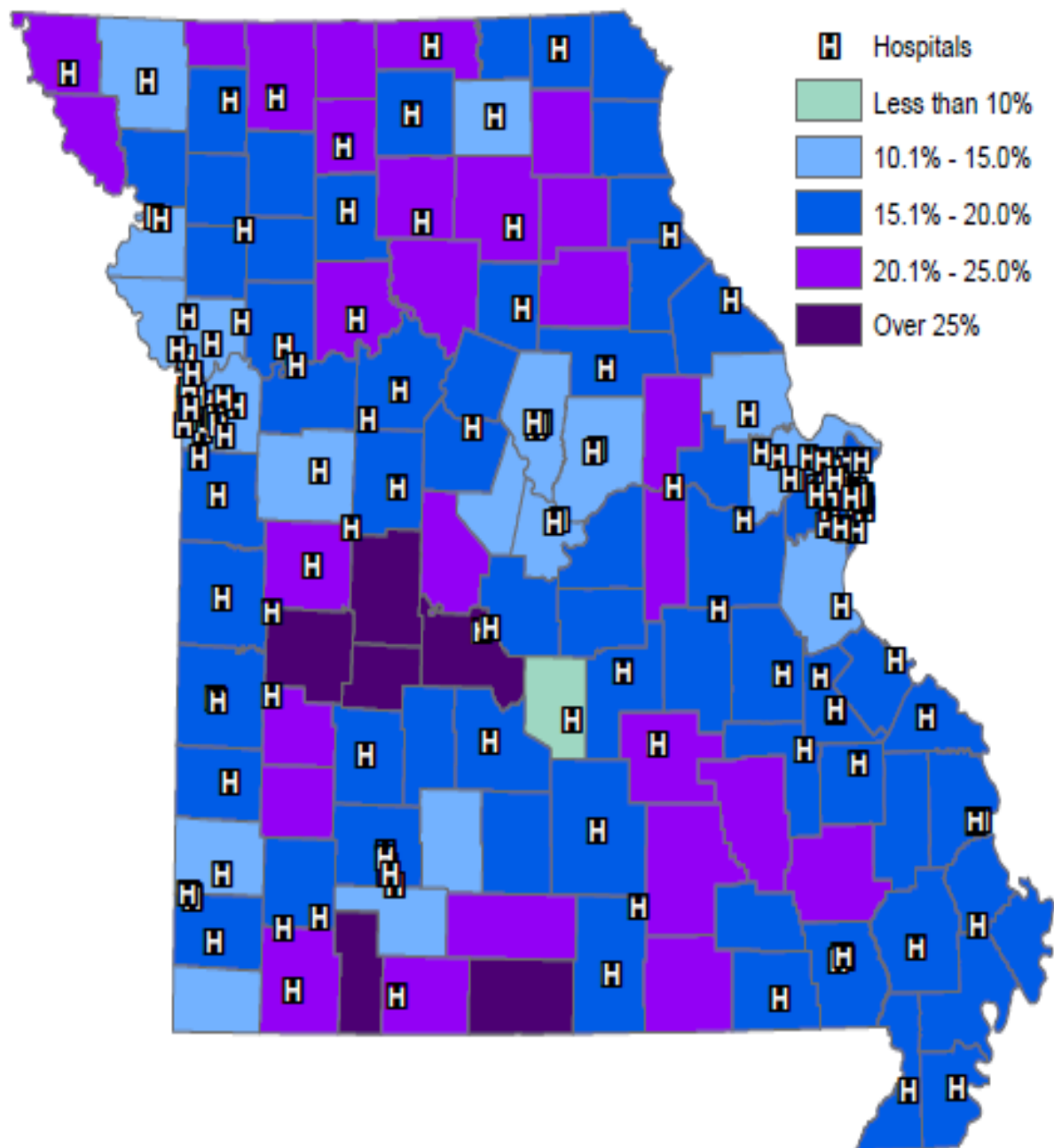
Percentage of Children in Missouri, 2017



Of the 73 hospitals located in rural Missouri, there is 1 hospital (VA) located in a county with 10% or less of seniors in the population; there are 6 hospitals (1 psychiatric, 1 VA, 4 general hospitals) in counties with 10-15% of seniors in the population; there are 48 hospitals (2 psychiatric, and 46 general hospitals) located in counties with 15-20% of seniors in the population; there are 15 hospitals (1 psychiatric, and 14 general hospitals) located in counties with 20-25% of seniors in the population; and there are 3 hospitals (1 psychiatric, and 2 general hospitals) located in counties with over 25% of seniors in the population.

Of the counties with over 25% of seniors in the population, all are classified as rural. Less than 2% of all 167 hospitals in Missouri are located in counties with the highest percentages of seniors. Of the 73 hospitals in rural Missouri, less than 5% are located in areas with 25% of more seniors in the population.

Percentage of Population ages 65 and older, 2015

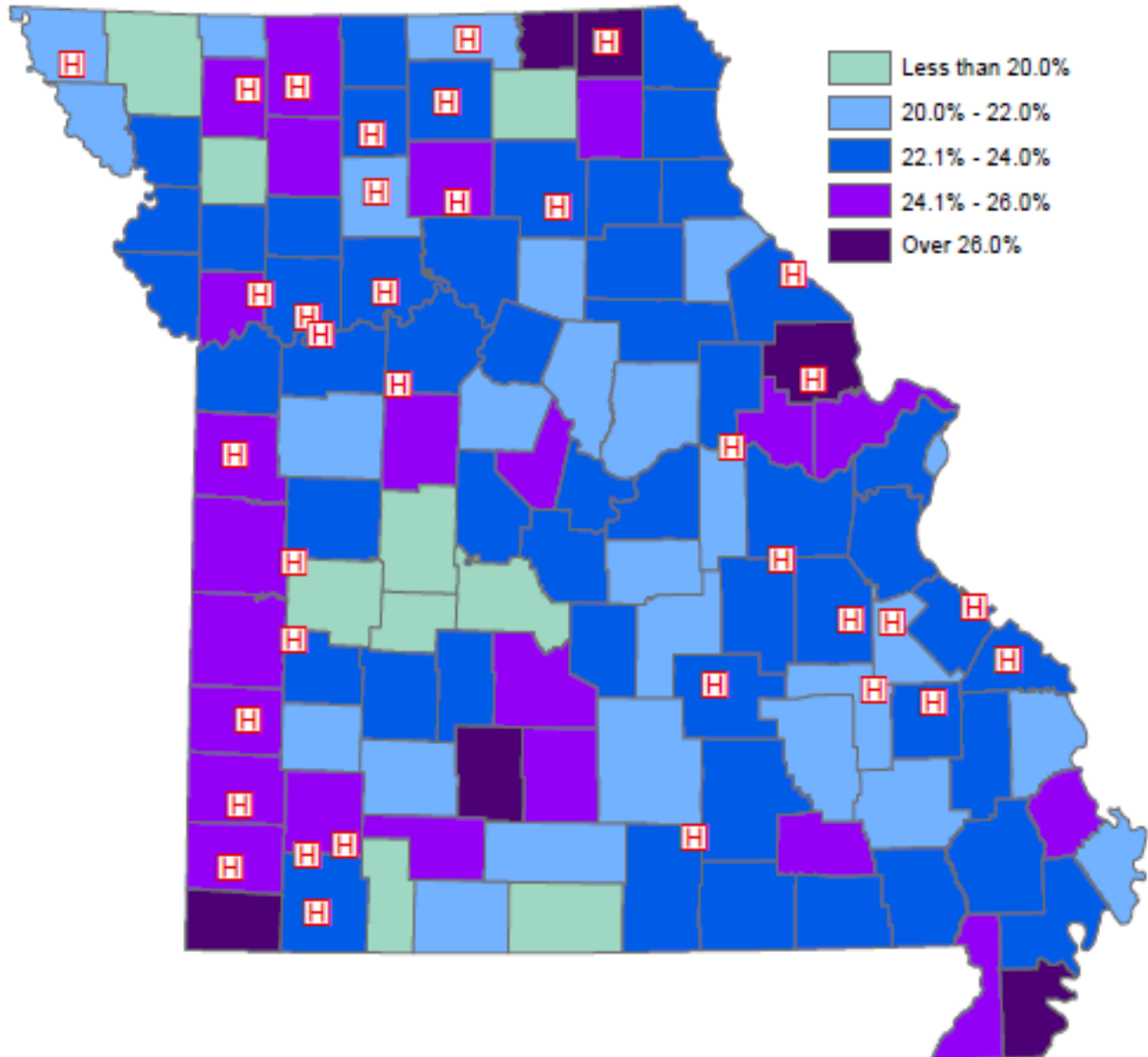


CRITICAL ACCESS HOSPITALS:

There are 36 Critical Access Hospitals in Missouri. One hospital is located in a county with less than 20% of children in the population; 6 are located in counties with 20% -22% of children in the population; 18 are located in counties with 22.01% -24% of children in the population; 9 are located in counties with 24.01%-26% of children in the population; and 2 are located in counties with over 26% of children in the population.

There are 14 counties in Missouri whose populations are made up of over 25% children. Of those counties, only 4 have Critical Access Hospitals available : Jasper, Lawrence, Lincoln, and Scotland. Approximately 11% of Critical Access Hospitals are located in counties with the highest percentages of children in their populations.

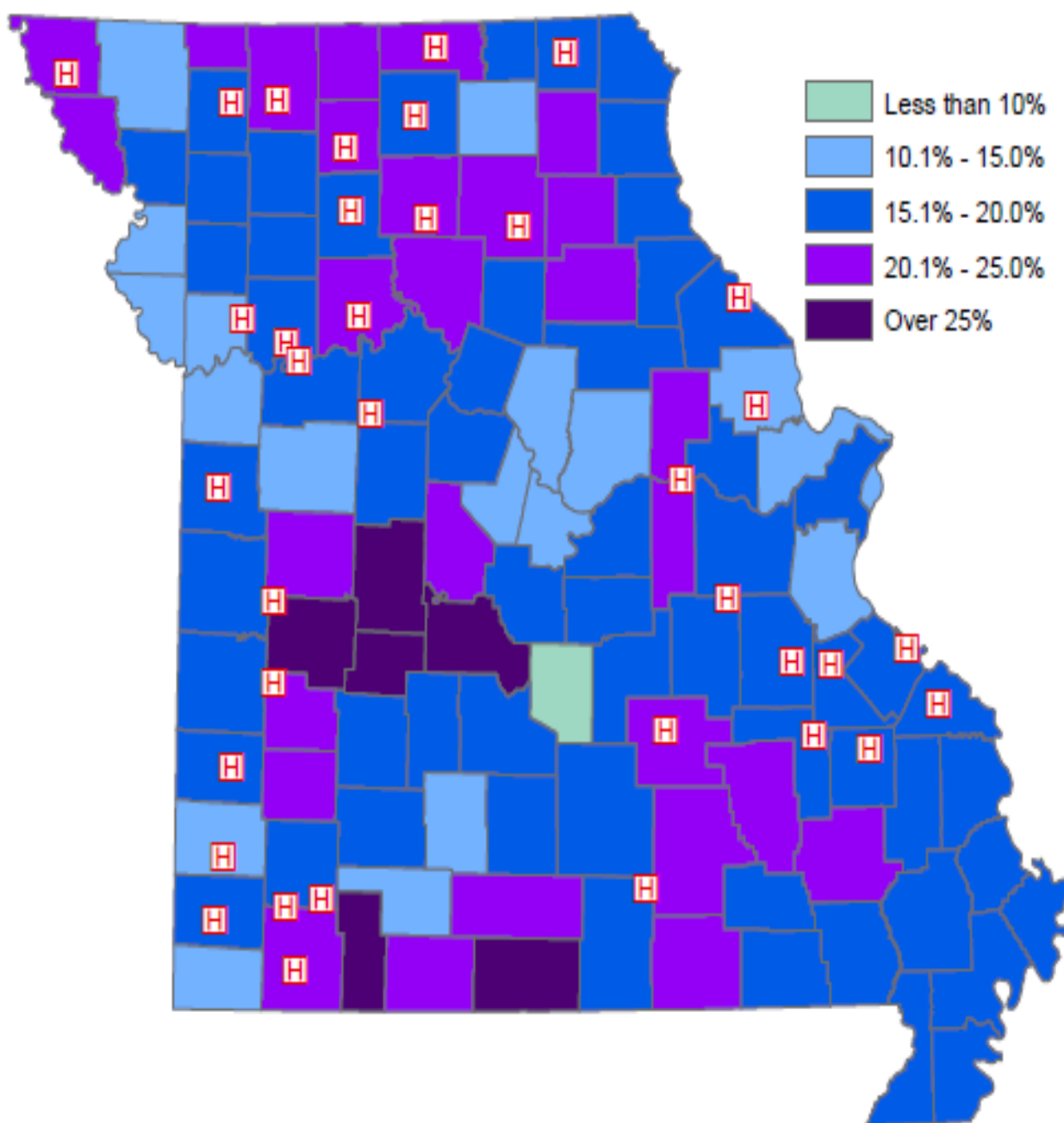
Percentage of Children in Missouri, 2017



There are 0 Critical Access Hospitals in counties with less than 10% of seniors in the population; there are 3 Critical Access Hospitals in counties with 10-15% of seniors in the population; there are 20 Critical Access Hospitals in counties where there are 15.01%-20% of seniors in the population; there are 12 Critical Access Hospitals in counties with 20.01%-25% of seniors in the population; and there is 1 Critical Access Hospital in a county with over 25% of seniors in the population.

Of the counties with over 25% of seniors in the population: Benton (29.2%), Camden (25.5%), Hickory (32.6%), Ozark (26.9%), St. Clair (26.3%), and Stone (27.9%), only St. Clair has a Critical Access Hospital. Less than 3% of Critical Access Hospitals are located in areas with over 25% of seniors in the population.

Percentage of Population ages 65 and older, 2015

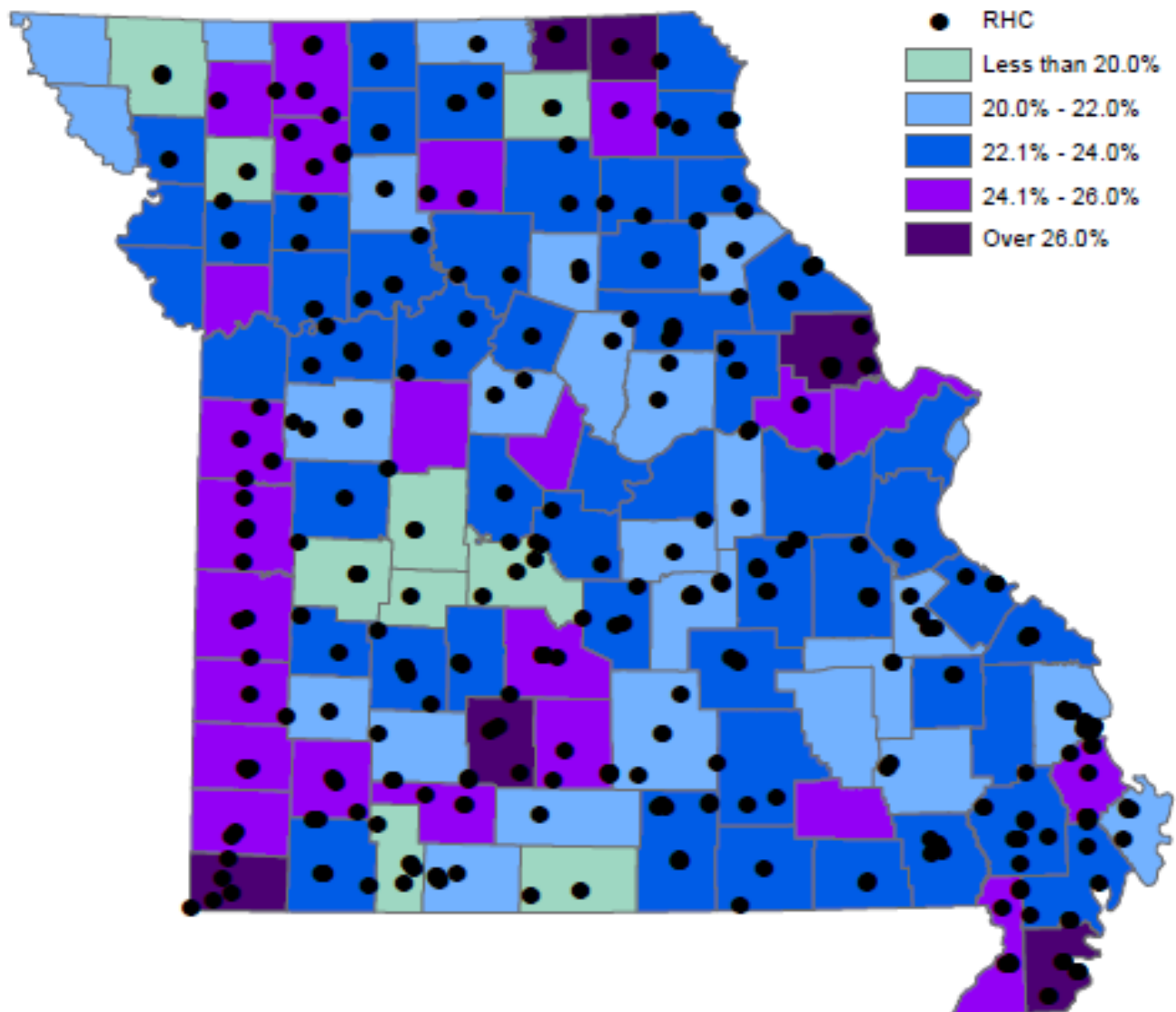


RURAL HEALTH CLINICS:

Of the counties with over 26% children, all 6 have RHCs within the county. There are 29 total Rural Health Clinics in the 6 counties with over 26% of children in the populations, accounting for 7.9% of all rural health clinics.

County:	Percent of Children:	Number of Clinics:
Lincoln	26.1%	6
McDonald	26.1%	5
Pemiscot	26.7%	9
Schuyler	26.3%	2
Scotland	28.4%	1
Webster	27.1%	6

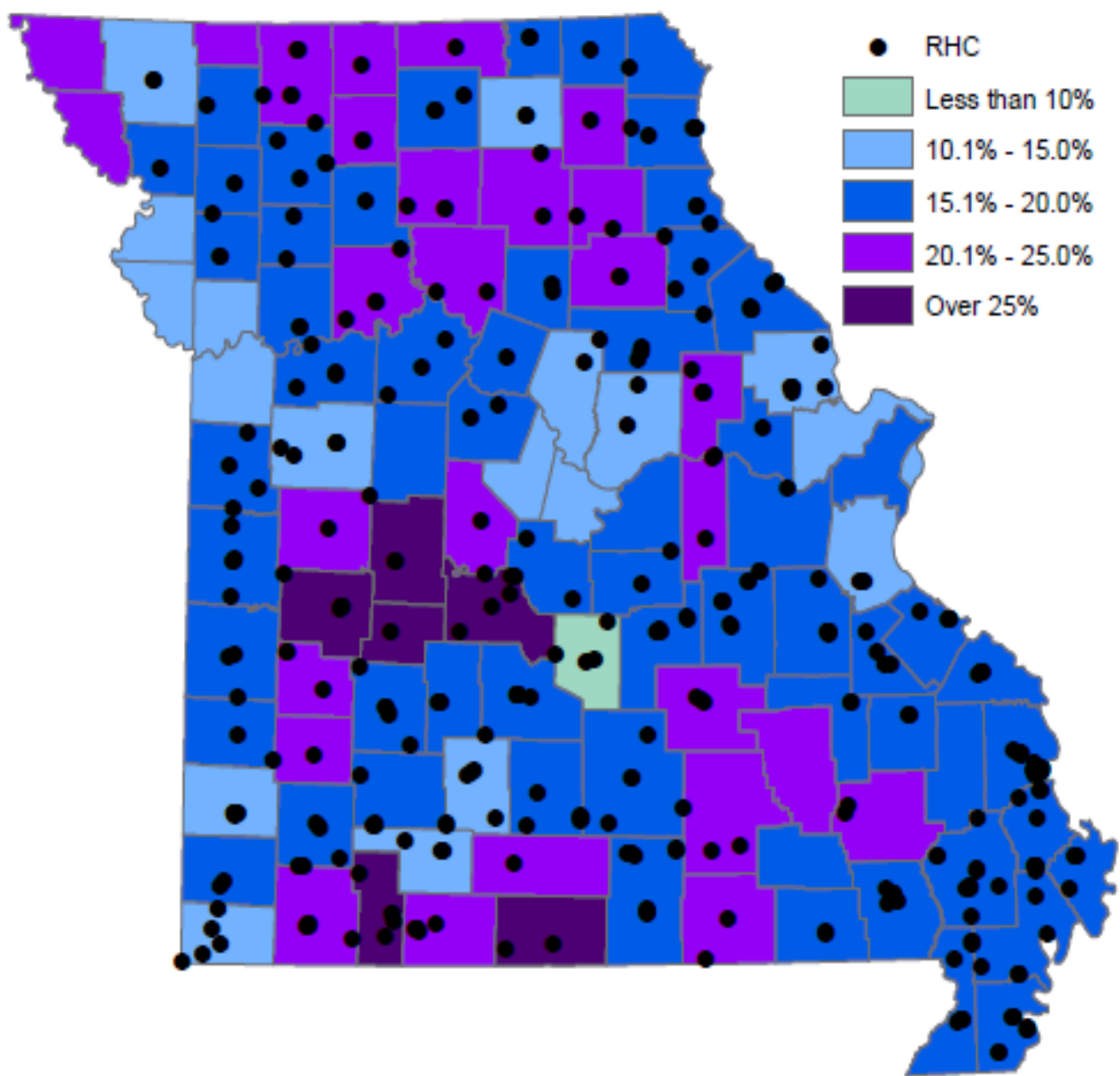
Percentage of Children in Missouri, 2017



Of the counties with over 25% of seniors ages 65 and older, all 6 have RHCs within the county. There are 21 total rural clinics in the 6 counties with over 26% of seniors in the populations, accounting for 5.8% of all rural health clinics.

County:	Percent of Seniors:	Number of Clinics:
Benton	29.2%	2
Camden	25.5%	4
Hickory	32.6%	1
Ozark	26.9%	2
St. Clair	26.3%	6
Stone	27.9%	5

Percentage of Population ages 65 and older, 2015

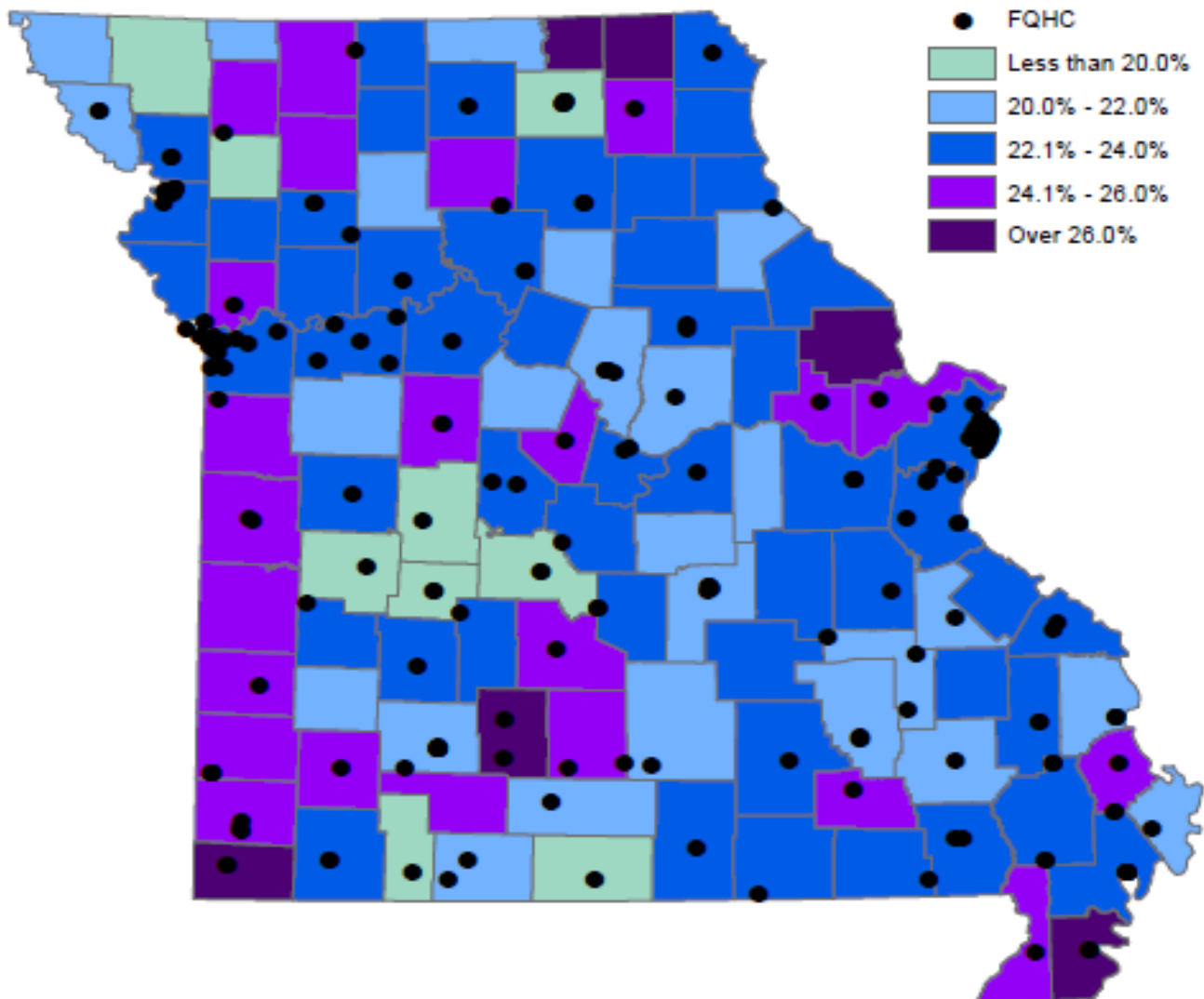


FEDERALLY QUALIFIED HEALTH CENTERS:

There are 6 FQHCs in the counties with the highest percentages of children. Approximately 3% of FQHCs in Missouri are located in counties with the highest percentages of children in the population,

County:	Percent of Children:	Number of Clinics:
Lincoln	26.1%	0
McDonald	26.1%	2
Pemiscot	26.7%	2
Schuyler	26.3%	0
Scotland	28.4%	0
Webster	27.1%	2

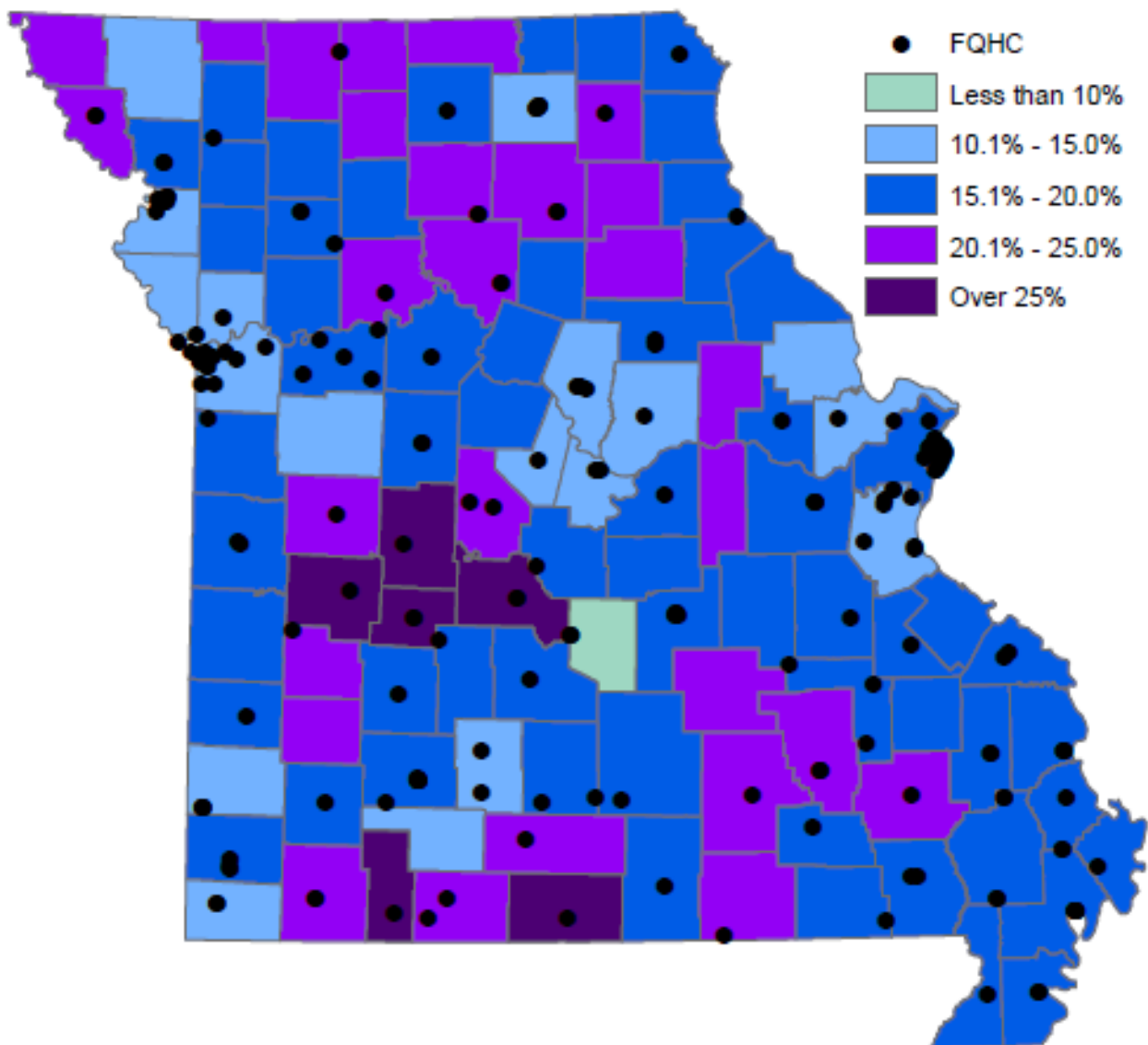
Percentage of Children in Missouri, 2017



There are 7 FQHCs in the counties with the highest populations of seniors. Approximately 4% of FQHCs are located in the counties with over 25% seniors in the population.

County:	Percent of Seniors:	Number of Clinics:
Benton	29.2%	1
Camden	25.5%	1
Hickory	32.6%	2
Ozark	26.9%	1
St. Clair	26.3%	1
Stone	27.9%	1

Percentage of Population ages 65 and older, 2015





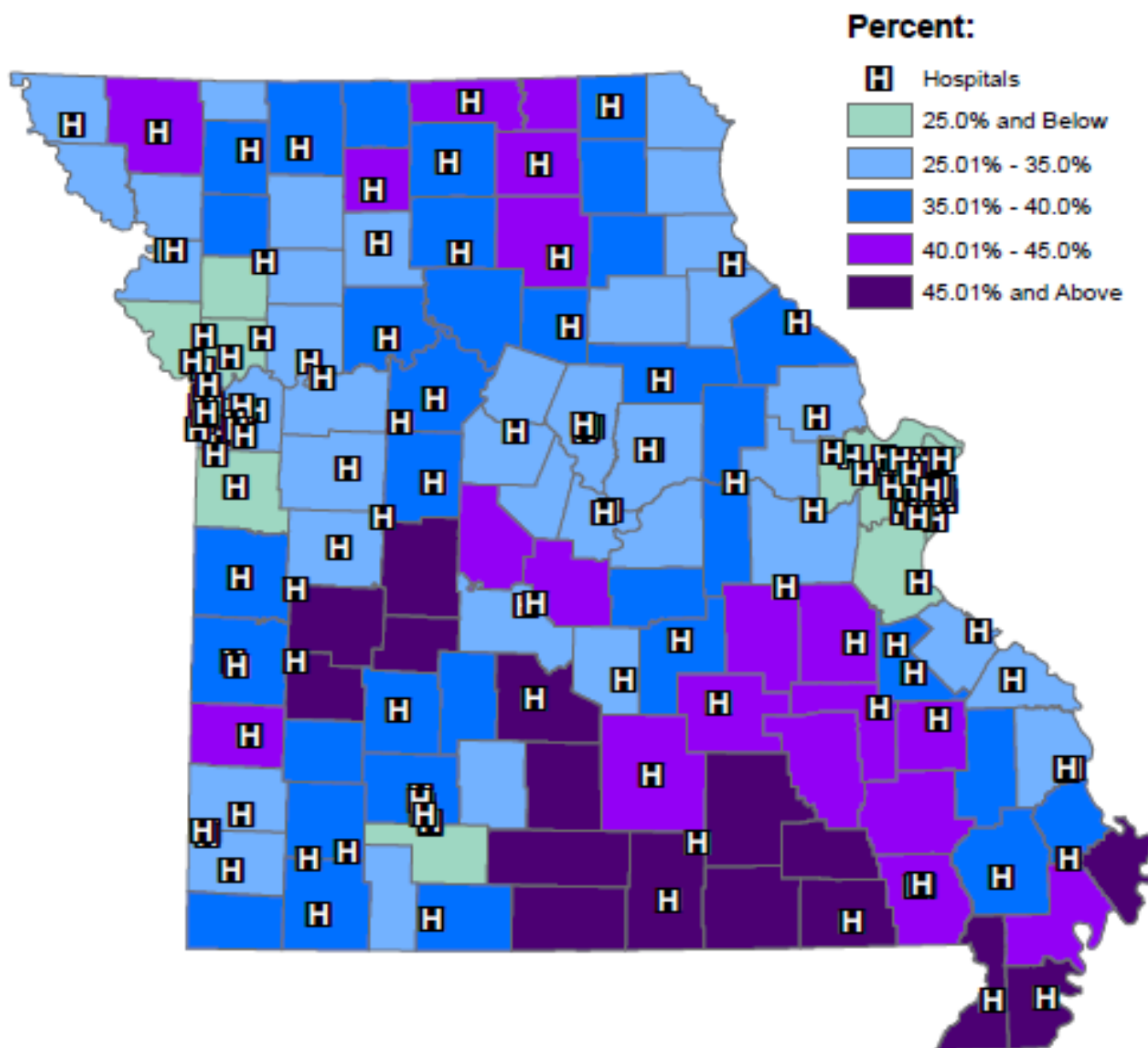
POVERTY

The poverty threshold is determined by a number of factors, including age and number of people in the home. For a family of four, the poverty threshold is approximately \$24,000 depending on the number of children.⁹ For a family of five the number is between \$28,000—\$30,000.⁹ For a single person under 65, the threshold is \$12, 486. ⁹ For a single person over 65, the threshold is \$11,511.⁹ Since defining poverty can be an arbitrary line, for the purposes of this report, a household income below \$30,000 is considered to be within the poverty threshold. In Missouri, 36 counties have over 40% of their population earning less than \$30,000 a year. 16 of those counties have over 45% of their population earning less than \$30,000 per year, and 5 counties have 50% or more of their population earning \$30,000 or less per year. Laclede (61.77%), Mississippi (52.69), Pemiscot (50.74), Oregon (50.29%), and Wright (50.29%) are the counties with the highest percentages of households earning less than \$30,000 a year.

HOSPITALS:

In Missouri, 38 hospitals (23%) are located in counties with 25% or less of the population making less than \$30,000; 50 hospitals (30%) are located in counties with 30% or less of the population making less than \$30,000; 95 hospitals (57%) are located in counties with 35% or less of the population making less than \$30,000; 37 hospitals (22%) are located in counties with 40% or more of the population making less than \$30,000; 8 hospitals (5%) are located in counties with 45% or more of the population making less than \$30,000; and 2 hospitals (1%) are located in counties with 50% or more of the population making less than \$30,000. There are 16 counties that have 45% or more of the population earning less than \$30,000, and only half of those counties have a hospital located within them. There are 5 counties with 50% or more of the population earning less than \$30,000, and less than half of those counties have a hospital located within them.

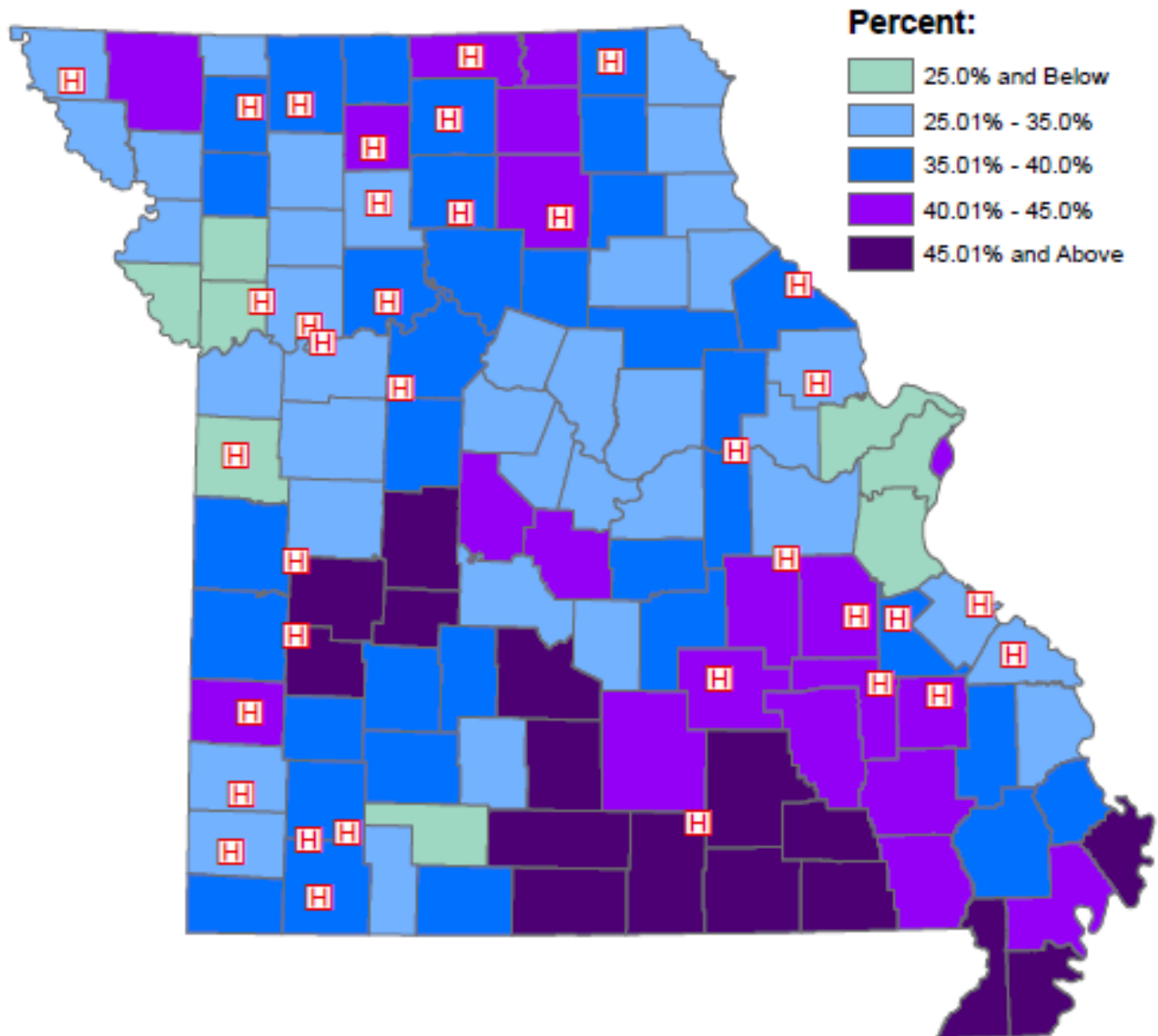
Percent of Household Incomes under \$30,000, 2011 - 2015



CRITICAL ACCESS HOSPITALS:

Of the 36 Critical Access Hospitals in Missouri, 12 are located in counties where over 40% of the population earns less than \$30,000/ year; 3 are located in counties where over 45% of the population earns less than \$30,000/year; and 0 are located in counties where over 50% of the population earns less than \$30,000/year. In total, only 33% of the Critical Access Hospitals are located in the counties with 40% or more of the population in poverty, and only 8% are located in counties with 45% or more of the population in poverty. Worse, there are no Critical Access Hospitals located in the 5 poorest counties (Laclede, Mississippi, Pemiscot, Oregon, and Wright). For Laclede, Mississippi, Pemiscot, and Wright, the nearest Critical Access Hospitals are 2 or more counties away. For Pemiscot and Mississippi, the nearest Critical Access Hospital is located in Madison County, at 128 miles and 2 hours 14 minutes, and 87.7 miles and 1 hour and 45 minutes respectively.

Percent of Household Incomes under \$30,000, 2011 - 2015



RURAL HEALTH CLINICS:

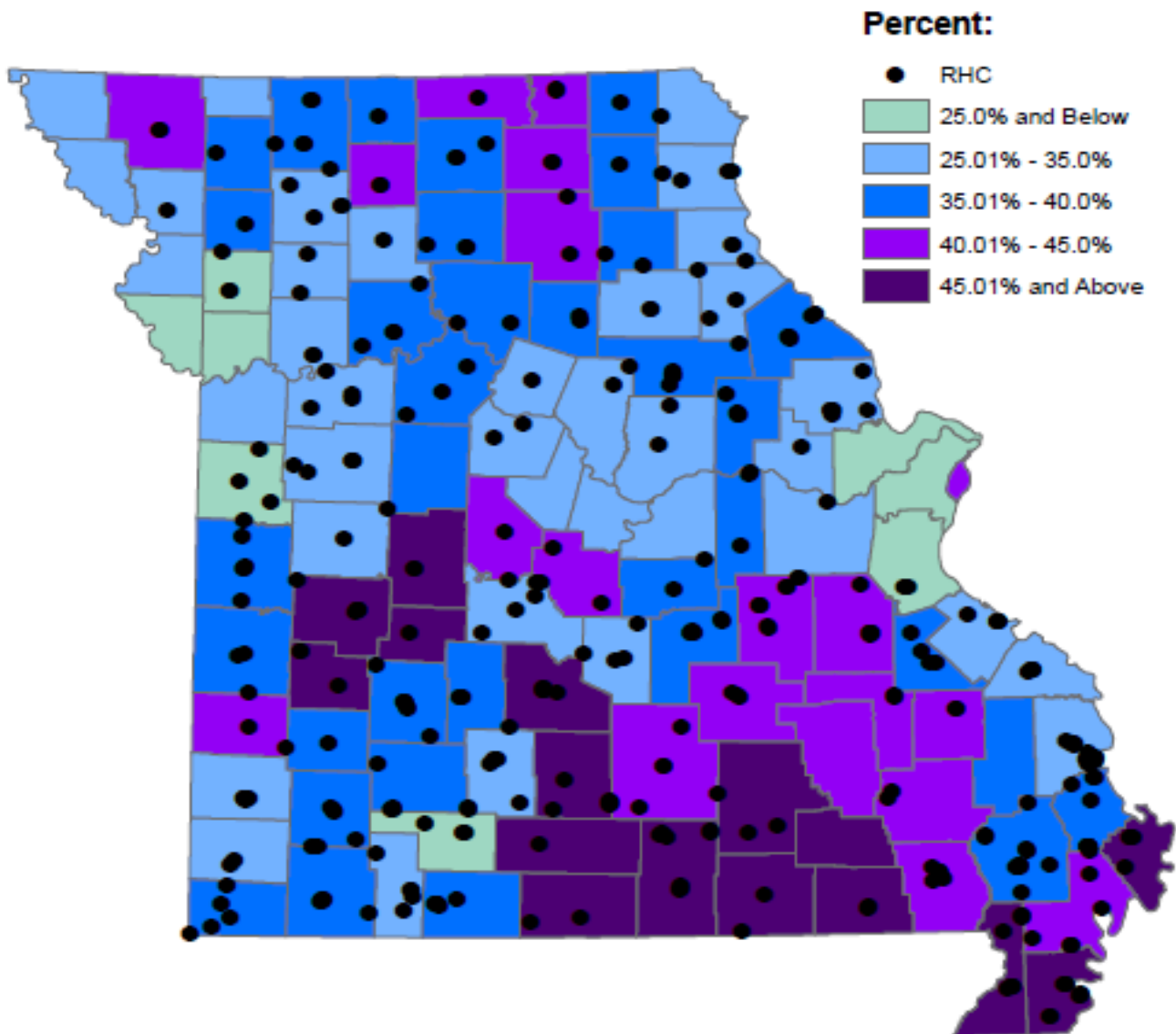
There are 9 counties in Missouri that have no RHCs. All but two of those counties have over 30% of their population earning less than \$30,000/ year. The table to the right lists the counties and percent of households earning less than \$30,000/ year that have no clinic within the county.

In Missouri, there are 16 counties that have over 45% of people in poverty. Of those counties, 15 have clinics. In total, 66 Rural Health Clinics reside in the poorest counties accounting for 18.1% of all Rural Health Clinics in Missouri.

Carter has the highest percentage on the list of counties with no Rural Health Clinic at 47.1%. This ranks Carter 105 out of 115 for the highest percentage of people in poverty in Missouri.

County:	Percent in Poverty:
Atchison	33.5%
Bollinger	39.3%
Carter	47.1%
Holt	33.2%
Moniteau	28.6%
Osage	25.3%
Pettis	37.3%
Reynolds	42.8%
Worth	32.4%

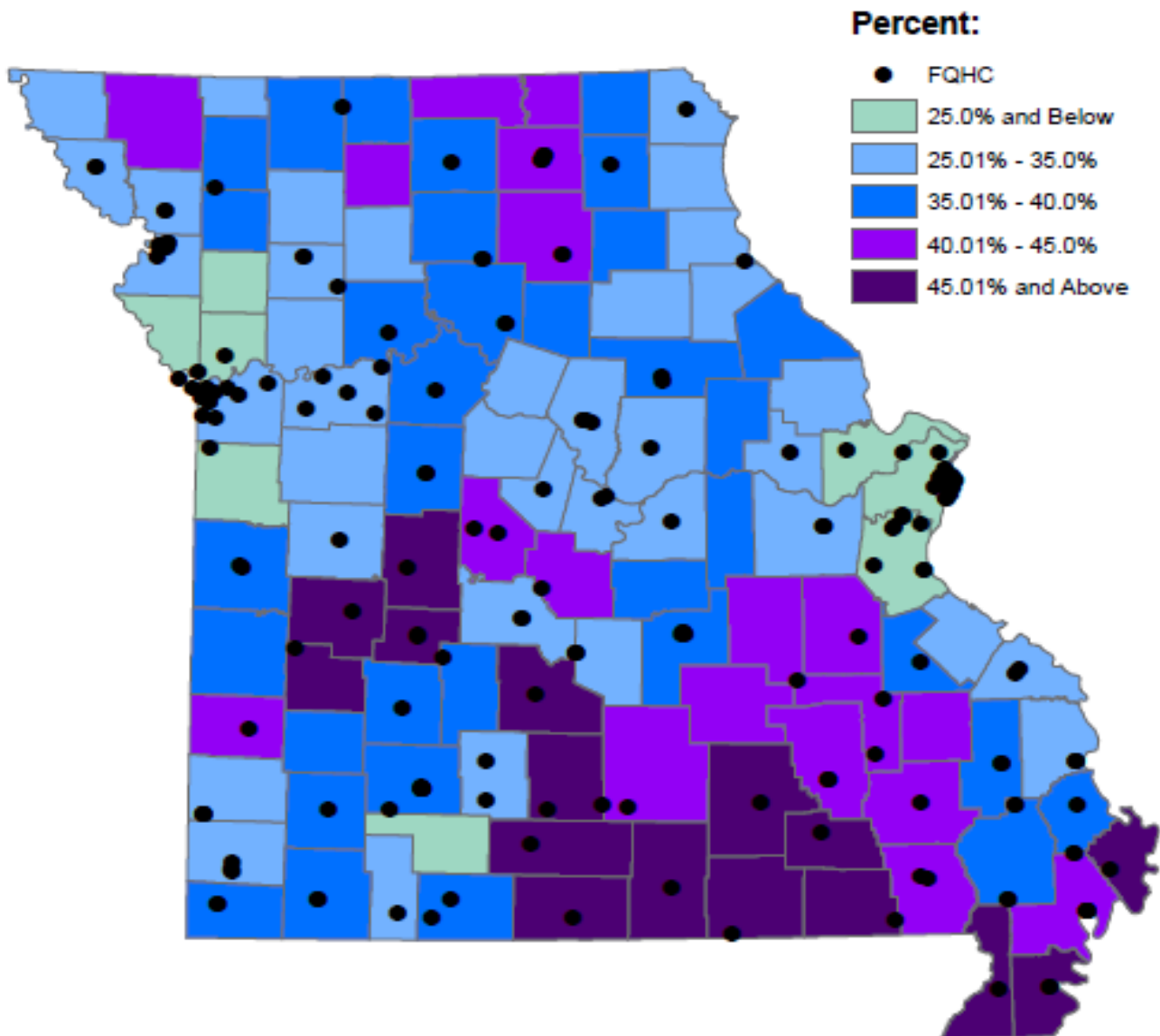
Percent of Household Incomes under \$30,000, 2011 - 2015



FEDERALLY QUALIFIED HEALTH CENTERS:

33 counties in Missouri do not have FQHCs. 7 counties where 40.0% - 45.0% of the population live in poverty do not have an FQHC. 11 counties where 35.0% -40.0% of the population live in poverty do not have an FQHC. 13 counties where 25.0% -35.0% of the population live in poverty do not have an FQHC. 2 counties where 25.0% or less of the population live in poverty do not have an FQHC. In the 16 counties where over 45.0% of the population live in poverty, all counties have an FQHC.

Percent of Household Incomes under \$30,000, 2011 - 2015



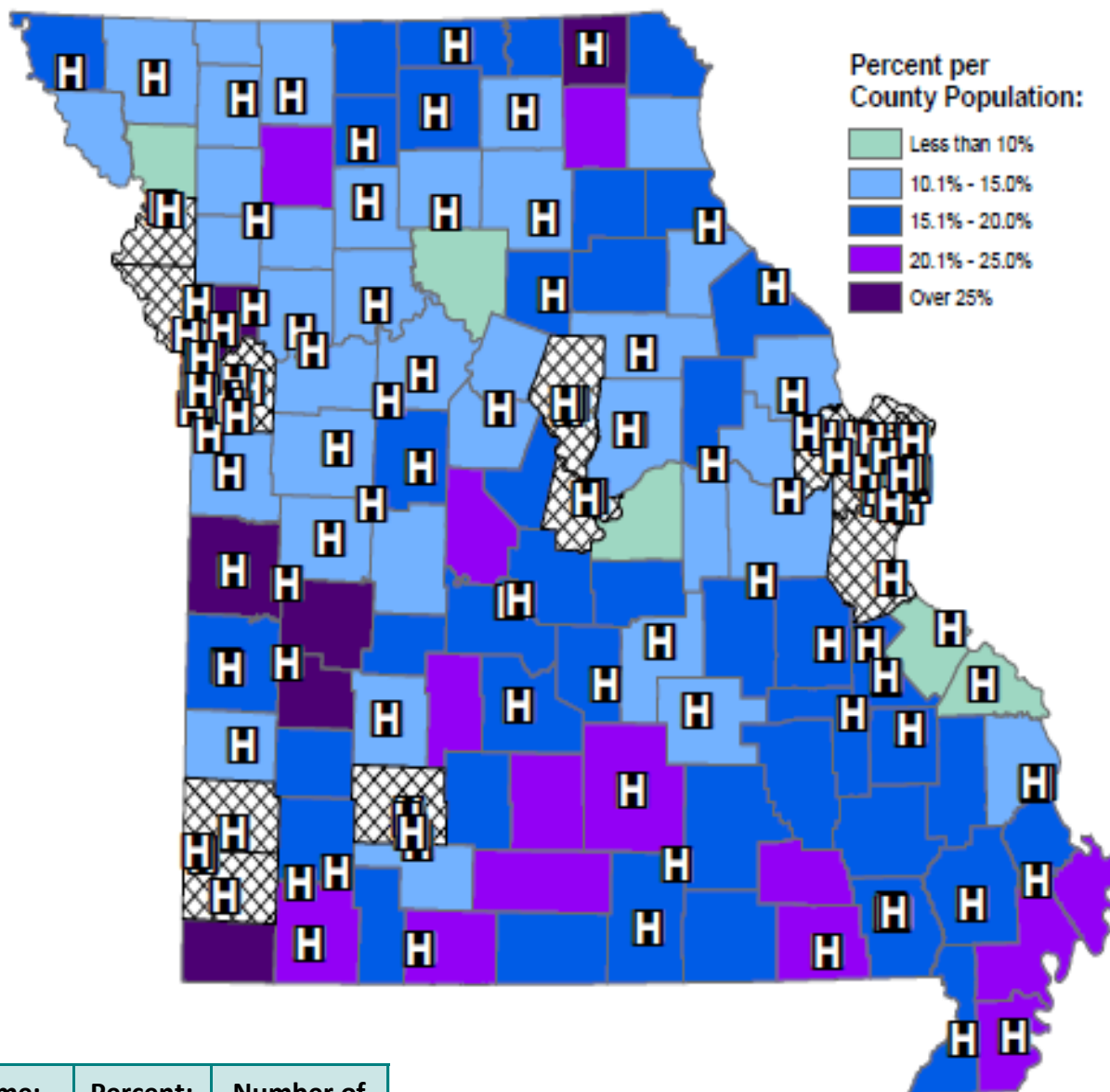


INSURANCE

The uninsured rate in Missouri for adults is 18%. The uninsured rate for children in Missouri is 7%. The highest percentage of uninsured adults in Missouri is in Cedar county with 33% of the adult population uninsured. Out of the 14,015 people in that county, 4,625 are uninsured. The county with the highest percentage of uninsured children is Scotland with 28.7%. Approximately 200 kids are uninsured in Scotland county alone, with an estimated 104,877 total children being uninsured in Missouri.

HOSPITALS:

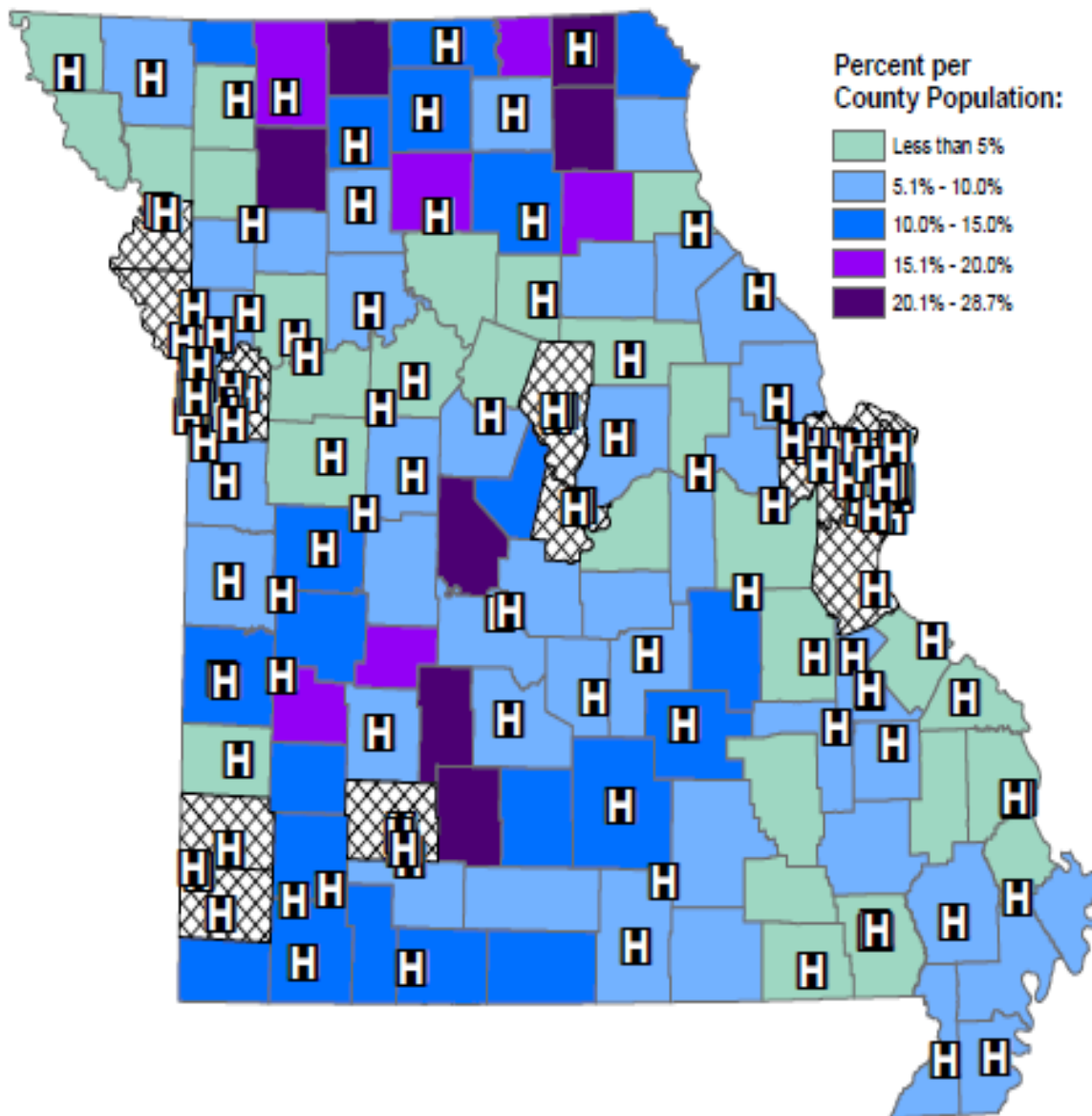
Percent of Uninsured Adults in Missouri, 2011-2015



Name:	Percent:	Number of Hospitals:
McDonald	25.2%	0
St. Clair	25.5%	1
Bates	26.5%	1
Scotland	28.3%	1
Clay	30.3%	5
Cedar	33%	1

Percent Uninsured:	Total # of Hospitals:	Percentage of Hospitals:
Less than 10%	2	1.2%
10.0%-15.0%	32	19.2%
15.1%-20.0%	31	18.6%
20.1%-25.0%	6	3.6%
Over 25%	10	5.9%
Urban	86	51.5%

Percent of Uninsured Children in Missouri, 2011-2015

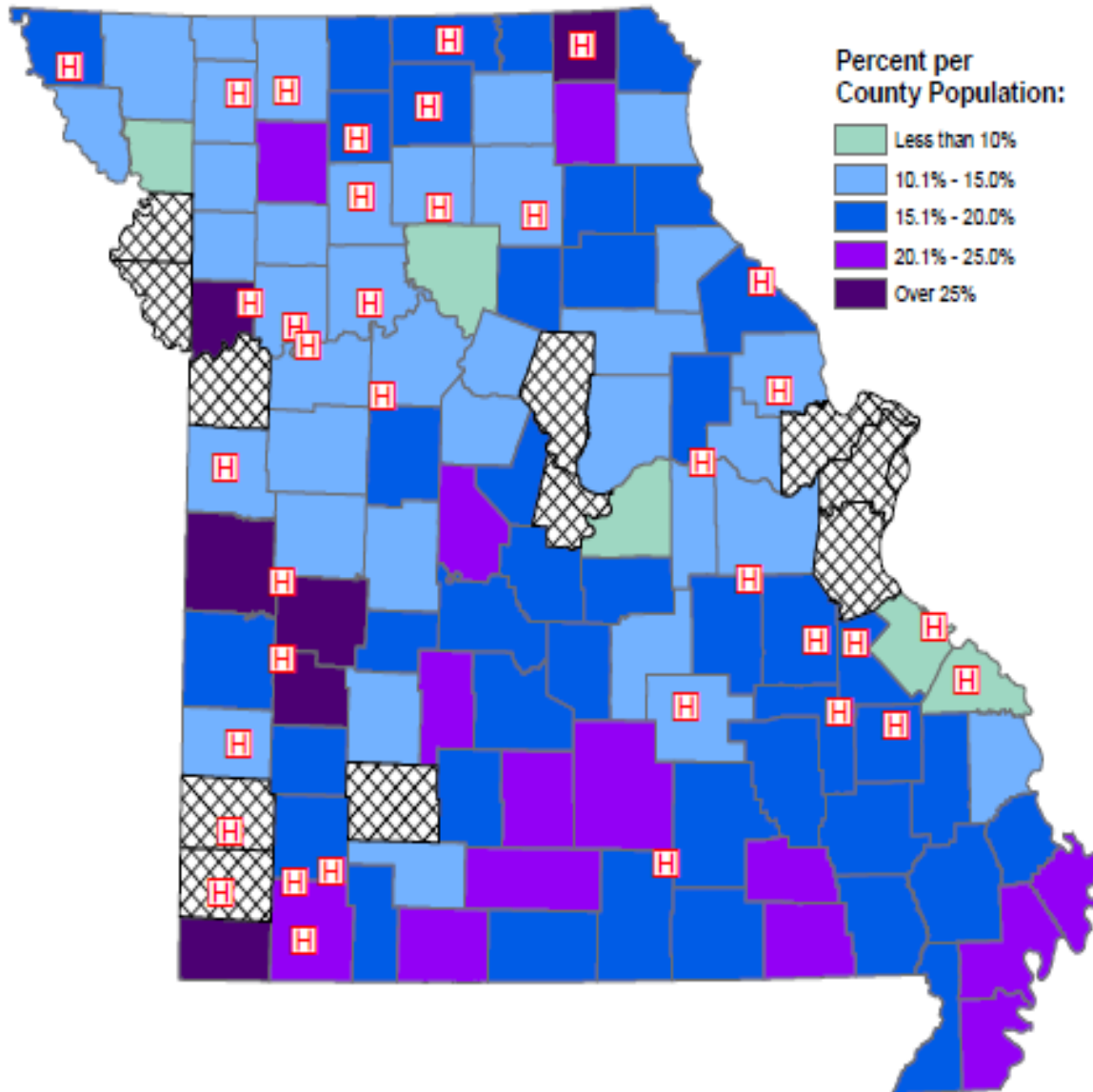


Name:	Percent:	Number of Hospitals:
Mercer	22.2%	0
Knox	22.5%	0
Daviess	23.0%	0
Morgan	23.0%	0
Webster	24.1%	0
Dallas	25.0%	0
Scotland	28.7%	1

Percent Uninsured:	Total # of Hospitals:	Percentage of Hospitals:
Less than 5%	24	14.4%
5.0%-10.0%	37	22.2%
10.1%-15.0%	16	9.6%
15.1%-20.0%	3	1.8%
Over 20%	1	.05%
Urban	86	51.5%

CRITICAL ACCESS HOSPITALS:

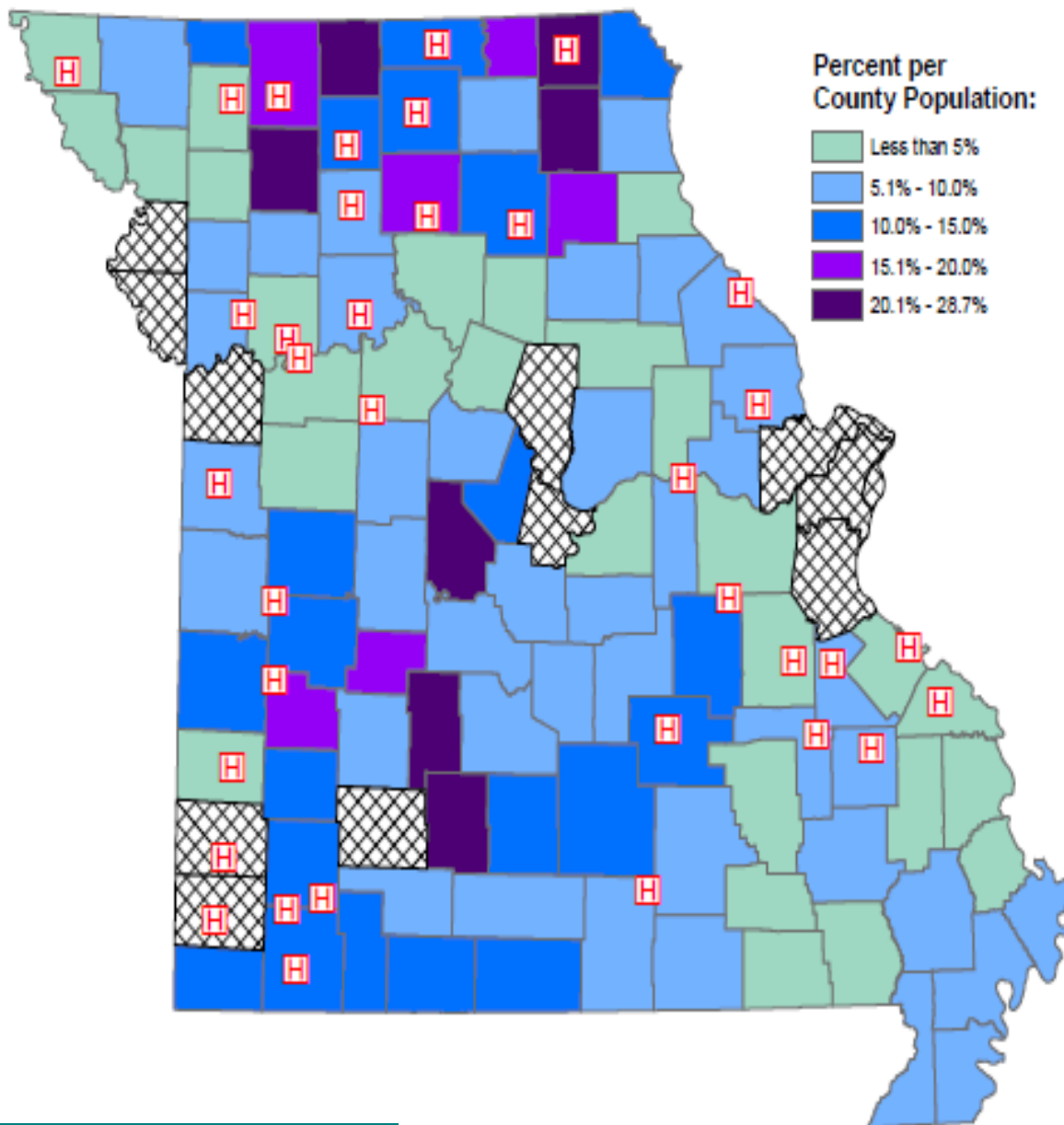
Percent of Uninsured Adults in Missouri, 2011-2015



Name:	Percent:	Critical Access Hospitals:
McDonald	25.2%	No
St. Clair	25.5%	Yes
Bates	26.5%	No
Scotland	28.3%	Yes
Clay	30.3%	Yes
Cedar	33%	Yes

Percent Uninsured:	Total # of CAHs:	Percentage of CAHs:
Less than 10%	2	5.6%
10.1%-15.0%	14	38.9%
15.1%-20.0%	12	33.3%
20.1%-25.0%	2	5.6%
Over 25%	4	11.1%
Urban	2	5.6%

Percent of Uninsured Children in Missouri, 2011-2015

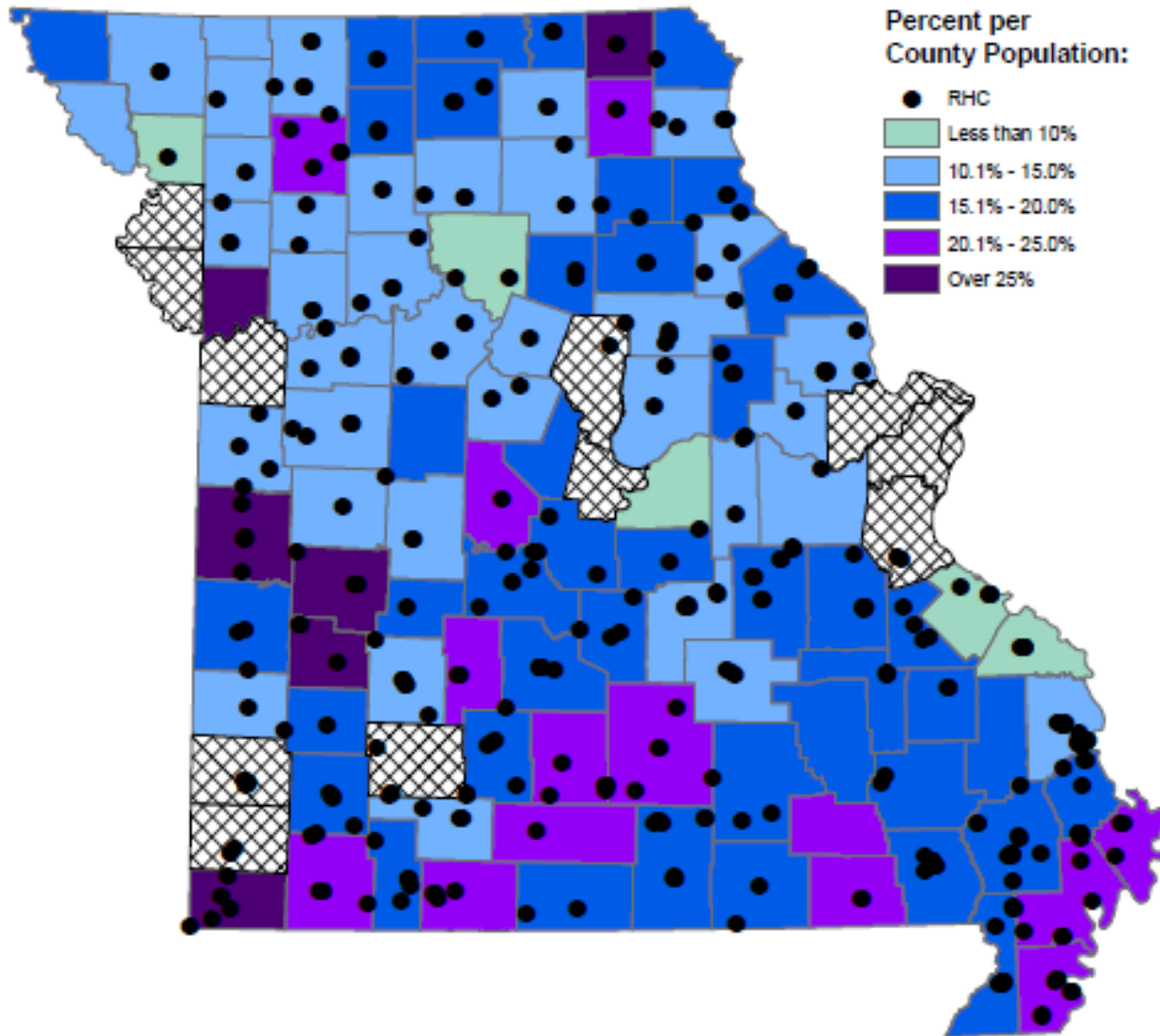


Name:	Percent:	Critical Access Hospital:
Mercer	22.2%	No
Knox	22.5%	No
Daviess	23.0%	No
Morgan	23.0%	No
Webster	24.1%	No
Dallas	25.0%	No
Scotland	28.7%	Yes

Percent Uninsured:	Total # of CAHs:	Percentage of CAHs:
Less than 5%	9	25%
5.0%-10.0%	11	30.6%
10.1%-15.0%	10	27.8%
15.1%-20.0%	3	8.3%
Over 20%	1	2.8%
Urban	2	5.6%

RURAL HEALTH CLINICS:

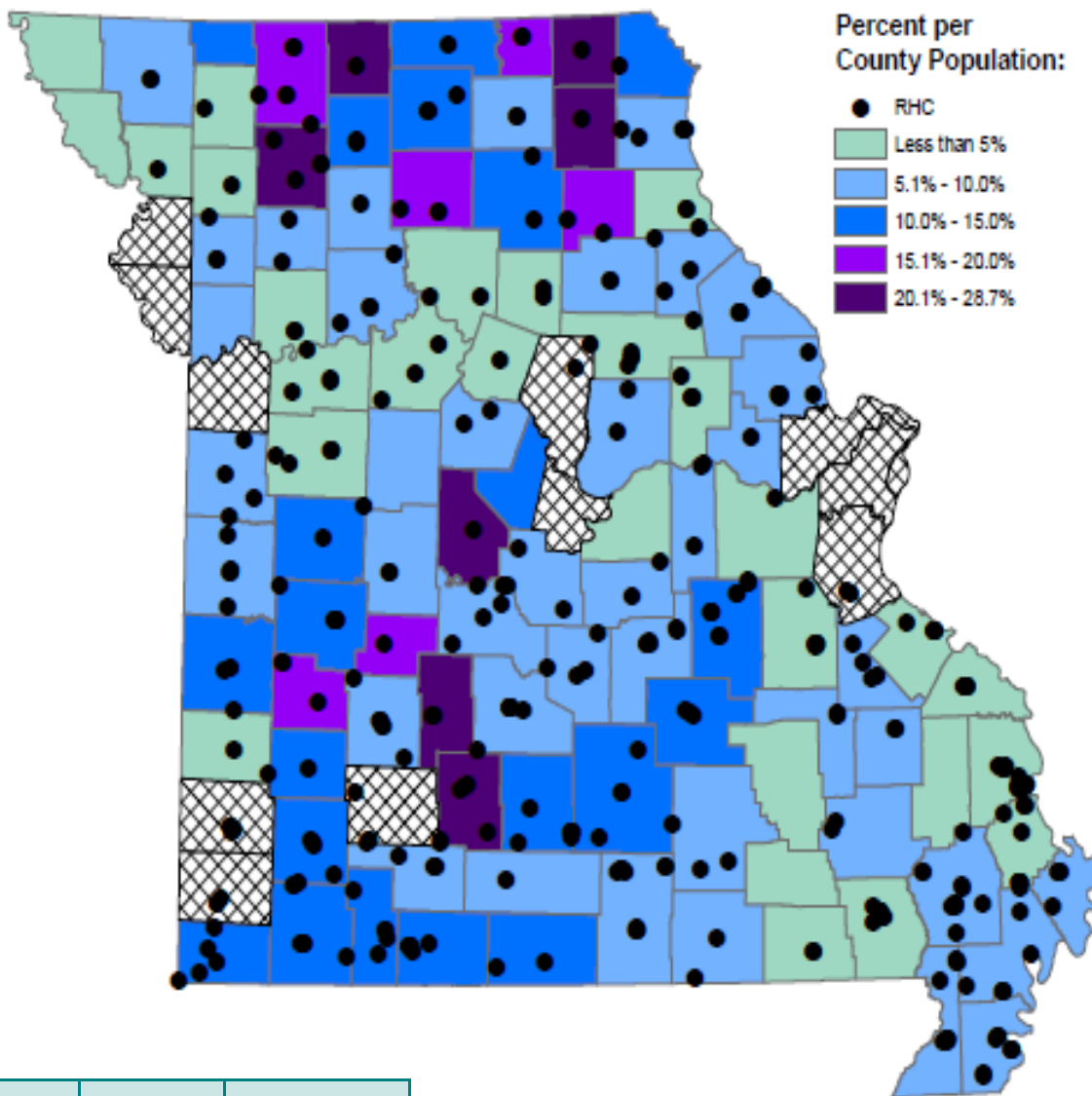
Percent of Uninsured Adults in Missouri, 2011-2015



Name:	Percent:	Number of Clinics:
McDonald	25.2%	5
St. Clair	25.5%	6
Bates	26.5%	5
Scotland	28.3%	1
Clay	30.3%	0
Cedar	33%	3

Percent Uninsured:	Total # of Clinics:	Percentage of Clinics:
Less than 10%	13	3.6%
10.0%-15.0%	109	29.9%
15.1%-20.0%	149	40.8%
20.1%-25.0%	59	16.2%
Over 25%	20	5.5%
Urban	15	4.1%

Percent of Uninsured Children in Missouri, 2011-2015

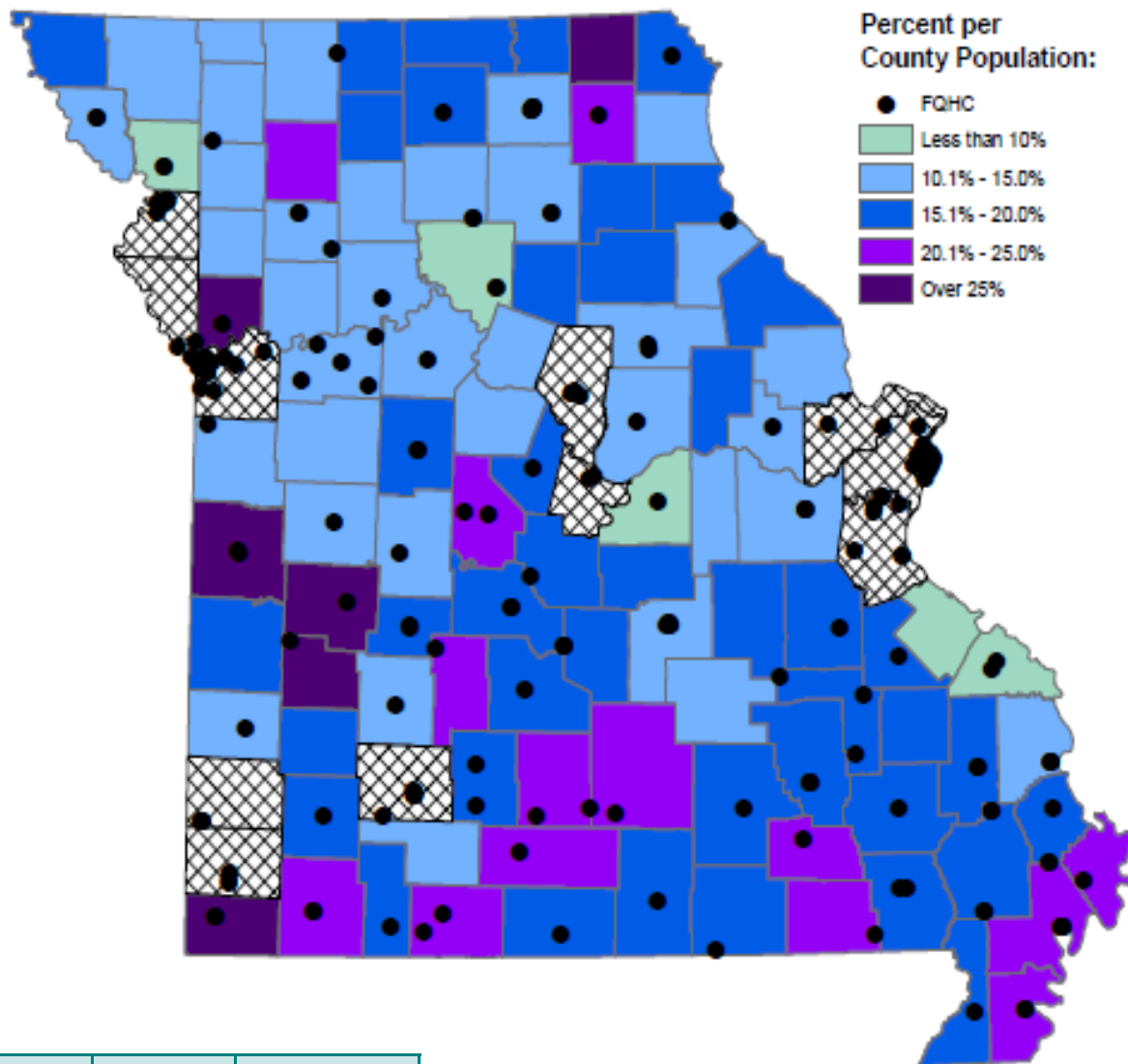


Name:	Percent:	Number of Clinics:
Mercer	22.2%	1
Knox	22.5%	1
Daviess	23.0%	4
Morgan	23.0%	2
Webster	24.1%	6
Dallas	25.0%	3
Scotland	28.7%	1

Percent Uninsured:	Total # of Clinics:	Percentage of Clinics:
Less than 5%	88	24.1%
5.0%-10.0%	152	41.6%
10.1%-15.0%	75	20.5%
15.1%-20.0%	17	4.7%
Over 20%	18	4.9%
Urban	15	4.1%

FEDERALLY QUALIFIED HEALTH CENTERS:

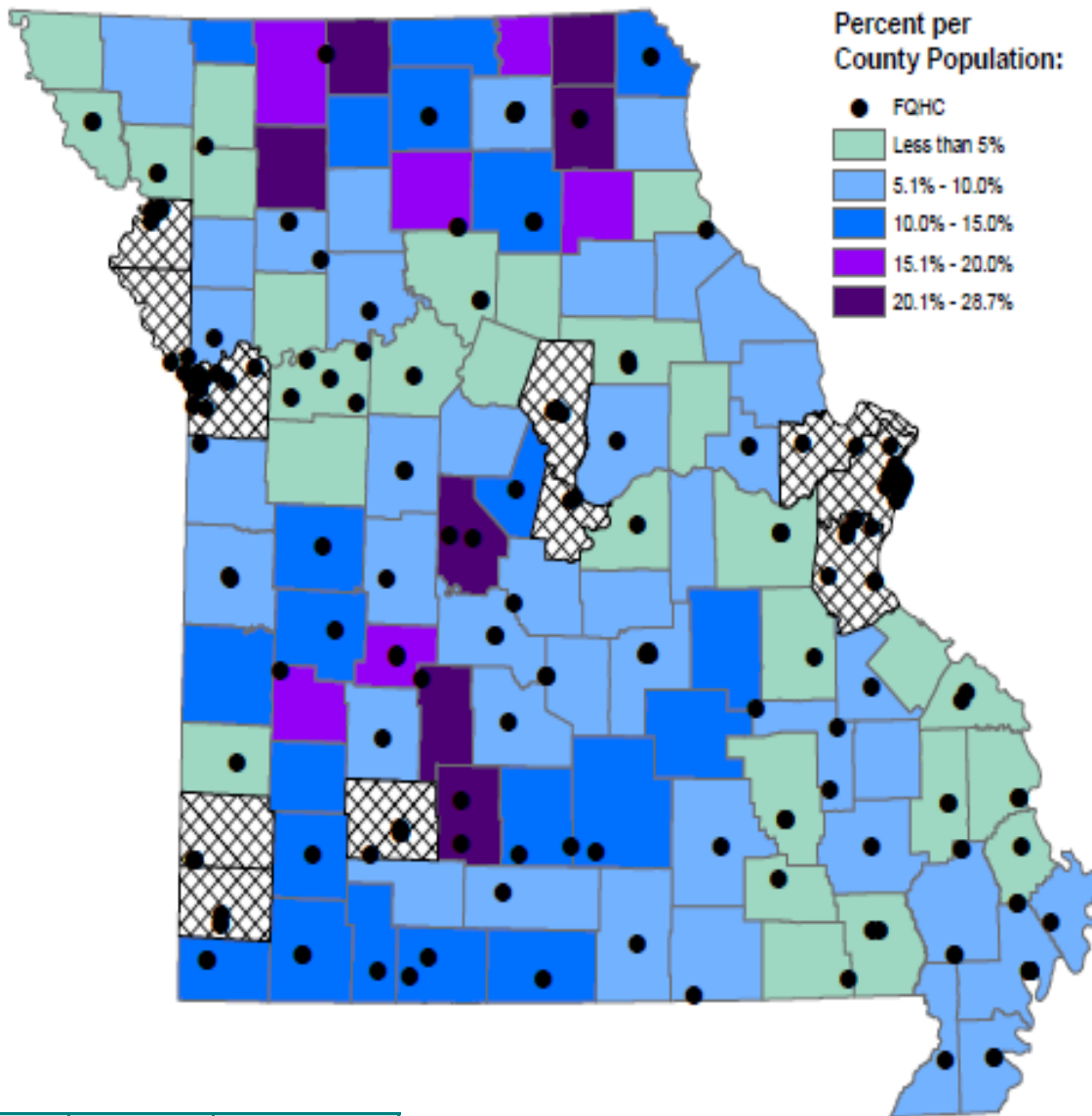
Percent of Uninsured Adults in Missouri, 2011-2015



Name:	Percent:	Number of Clinics:
McDonald	25.2%	2
St. Clair	25.5%	1
Bates	26.5%	2
Scotland	28.3%	0
Clay	30.3%	1
Cedar	33%	1

Percent Uninsured:	Total # of Clinics:	Percentage of Clinics:
Less than 10%	7	3.6%
10.0%-15.0%	42	29.9%
15.1%-20.0%	43	40.8%
20.1%-25.0%	24	16.2%
Over 25%	5	5.5%
Urban	72	4.1%

Percent of Uninsured Children in Missouri, 2011-2015



Name:	Percent:	Number of Clinics:
Mercer	22.2%	0
Knox	22.5%	1
Daviess	23.0%	0
Morgan	23.0%	2
Webster	24.1%	2
Dallas	25.0%	1
Scotland	28.7%	0

Percent Uninsured:	Total # of Clinics:	Percentage of Clinics:
Less than 10%	39	3.6%
10.0%-15.0%	51	29.9%
15.1%-20.0%	19	40.8%
20.1%-25.0%	6	16.2%
Over 25%	7	5.5%
Urban	72	4.1%

REFERENCES:

1. Office of Primary Care and Rural Health. "Health in Rural Missouri :Biennial Report 2012-2013 ." [Http://health.mo.gov/living/families/ruralhealth/pdf/biennial2013.pdf](http://health.mo.gov/living/families/ruralhealth/pdf/biennial2013.pdf). 2013. Accessed March 29, 2017.
2. Rural Health Information Hub. "Healthcare Access in Rural Communities Introduction." Healthcare Access in Rural Communities Introduction - Rural Health Information Hub. N.p., 31 Oct. 2014. Web. 06 Apr. 2017.
3. Critical Access Hospital. (2016). Retrieved February 7, 2017 from <https://www.cms.gov/Outreach-and-Education/Medicare-Learning-Network-MLN/MLNProducts/downloads/CritAccessHospfctsht.pdf>
4. Critical Access Hospitals (CAHs). (2017). Retrieved February 16, 2017, from <https://www.ruralhealthinfo.org/topics/critical-access-hospitals>
5. Sperling, Bert. "Missouri State People." Sperling's Bestplaces. N.p., 2017. Web. 13 Apr. 2017.
6. University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute. "Health Rankings." County Health Rankings & Roadmaps. N.p., 2017. Web. 14 Apr. 2017.
7. Garfield, R. (2016, October 19). The Coverage Gap: Uninsured Poor Adults in States that Do Not Expand Medicaid. Retrieved February 16, 2017 from <http://kff.org/uninsured/issue-brief/the-coverage-gap-uninsured-poor-adults-in-states-that-do-not-expand-medicaid/>
8. Critical Access Hospital. (2016). Retrieved February 7, 2017 from <https://www.cms.gov/Outreach-and-Education/Medicare-Learning-Network-MLN/MLNProducts/downloads/CritAccessHospfctsht.pdf>
9. 2015 - 2016 Federal Poverty Guidelines. (2017). Retrieved February 16, 2017, from <http://www.caastlc.org/guidelines-federal.html>
10. 2016 Senior Report. (2016). Retrieved February 16, 2016 from http://www.americashealthrankings.org/explore/2016-senior-report/measure/poverty_sr/state/MO
11. Rural Health Information Hub. "Rural Health." Rural Health Disparities Introduction. N.p., 31 Oct. 2014. Web. 17 Apr. 2017.
12. American Hospital association. (2011, April). The Opportunities and Challenges for Rural Hospitals in an Era of Health Reform. Retrieved February 24, 2017, from <http://www.aha.org/research/reports/tw/11apr-tw-rural.pdf>
13. Critical Access Hospitals (CAHs). (2015, April). Retrieved February 16, 2017, from <https://www.ruralhealthinfo.org/topics/critical-access-hospitals>
14. Hill, Terry, and Geoff Kaufmann. "Sustaining the Financial Viability of Critical Access Hospitals." Rural Health Care Leadership Conference. National Rural Health Resource Center, Feb. 2013. Web. 17 Apr. 2017.
15. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services. "Rural Health Clinic." January 2017. Accessed August 2, 2017. <https://www.cms.gov/Outreach-and-Education/Medicare-Learning-Network-MLN/MLNProducts/Downloads/RuralHlthClinfctsht.pdf>.
16. Community Health Programs. "What is an FQHC?" Community Health Programs. August 12, 2014. Accessed August 02, 2017. <http://chpberkshires.org/about-chp/what-is-an-fqhc/>.